The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2466. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Continued Reduction of the French Naval Forces.

FIRM ATTITUDE OF THE ITALIAN STATES.

The Builders' Strike in London---Meeting in Hyde Park.

Fluctuations in Consols and French Rentes.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

By Telegraph from London to Queenstown.
LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Paris *Patrie* of last evening says it is asserted that the ships of the Division Tourichon, the armament of which has just been completed at Brest, are to be placed in a *pied de commission*. It is also reported that the same order applies to four frigates and four vessels of the squadron of Admiral BOUET VILLAUMEZ. The squadron of the Adriatic had entered Toulon.

TURIN, Wednesday.—Count ARESE has left Turin for Paris.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, Aug. 3.—French troops are continually arriving in our port from Italy. Marshal CANROBERT is expected here shortly. The Ambassador of Persia has disembarked. Advices received from Constantinople state that the Sultan, now on his journey through the Provinces, will proceed as far as Chaoska. Letters received announce that the Czar is about to undertake a journey to Odessa, when, according to the *Presse d'Orient*, His Majesty will be joined by the Prince COUZA, of Wallachia.

TURIN, Aug. 3.—To-day the funeral rites of the French and Sardinian soldiers, who have fallen for the cause of Italy, were performed.

BOLOGNA, Aug. 2.—The Sardinian Commissioners have committed their authority to the Minister, Col. GRAMATIC, who has convoked the National Assembly.

The Marquis D'AZEGLIO has issued a proclamation, announcing his recall, recommending the people to remain tranquil, and promising, in the name of VICTOR EMANUEL, to employ every possible means to obtain the concurrence of the European Governments for accomplishing their just and reasonable wishes.

Perfect order prevails.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The army continues its passage through Turin for Paris, and is everywhere received with acclamations.

The note in the *Moniteur*, this morning, has had considerable influence on the Bourse, which opened at an advance of 1 per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 3—12:30 P. M.—A reaction has occurred and Rentes have fallen to 69f. 55c.

PARIS, Aug. 3—1:30 P. M.—The downward tendency continues. Rentes 69f. 30c.

PARIS, Aug. 3—4:30 P. M.—The Bourse closed rather firm but inanimate. Rentes 69f. 45c., being a decline of nearly ⅜ per cent. since yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 4—P. M.—The *Daily News'* City Article, of last evening, says:

"The funds opened at a rise of ⅛. The improvement was met by *bona fide* sales, and prices relapsed, finally closing the same as yesterday. The feeling, with the immediate prospect of the foreign policy, is rather more favorable. In the other departments a good deal of steadiness prevailed. The demand for money is again active. Applications at the Bank, however, have not become sufficiently active to warrant an expectation of a rise to 3 per cent. in a week.'

The *Saxo*, with the Brazilian mails, passed Hurst Castle at 5 o'clock this morning.

The *Nepaul*, with the mails from Australia, Mauritius and Bombay arrived at Marseilles at 7 o'clock last night, and were sent to London at 10 P. M.

The following Australian gold ships have sailed for England since the last mail: The *Avon*, with 25,858 ounces; the *Southampton* with 26,371 ounces; the *Eagle* with 31,635 ounces and the *Beechworth* with 19,868 ounces.

In the railway market yesterday the chief feature was a heavy decline in Great Northern, on the announcement that the proposed dividend for the last half year was only at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. The ordinary stock closed at about 3½ or 99 to 100, while in the stock the fall was equal to 4 per cent.

The *Times* has received a dispatch dated Melbourne, June 11, which says: "The Chinese are organizing a passive resistance to the £4 resident tax. The Bank of Victoria is about to establish a branch in London and will send the managers home for that purpose. The railway traffic on Government lines on an average of six weeks gives 12,243 passengers, or 1,325 per week. Exchange is at 11 per cent premium. Insurance 12."

The Bank rate of discount is 7 per cent. Money on mortgage is 10 per cent. Securities are tending upward.

The *Times* City Article of last evening says: "The tendency to improvement caused by the rise on the Paris Bourse was not fully maintained. The demand for discount at the Bank has again increased, and out of doors nothing can be done below 2½ per cent. As there have been no gold withdrawals during the last four or five days, this last sudden activity must be attributed mainly to the requirements for harvest, which, owing to the state of the weather, is in early progress. The great prospects of trade in the manufacturing districts are probably exercising a similar influence. About £18,000 in Australian gold was sent to the Bank to-day. The abundance of money in Germany is remarkable. The rate of discount at Frankfort has fallen to 1¼@1½ per cent."

The threatened strike in the building trade becomes more serious every hour. The determination of masters to shut their establishments against those who acted in combination has been followed by a Hyde Park meeting, at which some thousands of workmen were present, and many speeches were made of an uncompromising character.

A deputation on the Opium trade, which waited on Sir C. WOOD yesterday were informed that the unsatisfactory state of the finances of India rendered it impossible to touch the revenue derived from the trade.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Duke DE GRAMONT, Ambassador of France at Rome, has arrived here.

ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—Admiral MUNDAY'S squadron has anchored outside the harbor.

FLORENCE, July 30.—The energetic efforts of the American Minister at Rome have obtained for Mr. E. W. PERKINS from that Government the sum of 3,425 Roman scudi, compensation for losses at Perugia.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Invasion Fever—Political Difficulties and Movements—Mr. Bright and Lord Elcho—The Disarmament—Mr. Seward in England.

From our own Correspondent.
LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

The Invasion Fever has been at its height during the past week. In Parliament and in the Press the symptoms have been manifest enough, but in private society they have been far more so. The offer of the French Government to disarm proportionately with us, rather served to increase than diminish the feeling of distrust that has become so prevalent ever since the sudden cessation of arms in Italy. The enormous augmentation of naval expenditure voted by Parliament has been agreed to solely upon the ground that if surprised by war we should find ourselves overmatched in the Channel. It has been stated, both officially and otherwise, with the utmost circumstantiality, that we have fewer available ships, guns, and men, for the specific purposes of defence at home than our neighbors have at their command, should they wish to attack us. A proposal, therefore, ratably to disarm, is one which no Minister in England would just now think of entertaining. Lord PALMERSTON certainly is not the man to do so; and accordingly you will perceive that he took the earliest opportunity of declaring in the House of Commons that the strength of the force to be kept up by sea or land could never be made to depend on that which any other Power might choose, for reasons of its own to affect to maintain at any given moment. The statement was received with evident approval from both sides of the House. It is, moreover, quite understood that the utmost efforts are making in all the dockyards and arsenals to get additional ships ready for sea, and the proposition of forming a reserved corps of marine volunteers of 30,000 men, meets with general commendation.

But that which may be regarded as the most significant indication of all, is the remarkable speech of Mr. COBDEN, who though still adhering to his own abstract views of trading *versus* soldiering, and objecting on practical scientific grounds to the outlay of too much money at any given time upon improved arms and defences which new inventions may render obsolete in the course of a few months, seemed very pleased by his want of confidence in the despotic ruler of France, and with genuine John Bull feeling moved that in default of satisfactory explanation as to his intentions, he was as ready to vote one hundred millions as five to maintain our naval superiority over France. In a word what was said three weeks ago by Lord LYNDHURST has won all but unanimous acceptation, namely, that having regard to the disparity between the legitimate wants of the two countries, the aim of France in keeping up a navy equal to that of Great Britain must be considered as aggressive

Mr. BRIGHT, indeed, remains uniformly opposed to all precautions that cost money, and intolerant of anybody who maintains the need of them. He declares that his reason for attacking the venerable Lord LYNDHURST in terms of personal contumely, as he did the other day in Parliament, was that he believes him to be actuated by inordinate vanity; and that it was the desire of making a striking speech on a great subject like the possibility of a French war, that impelled the Ex-Chancellor to deliver the oration referred to. When remonstrated with on the subject, he says that clever men are always in their old age remarkably vain,—more so than old women who have once been beautiful; and that one who in his prime has been able to sway the counsels of the State by his eloquence and learning, cannot easily forego the pleasure of demonstrating that his pristine vigor remains. Somebody observed, on hearing this theory put forward by Mr. BRIGHT, that this, if true, would justify his decapitation at sixty, as he was certain to become after that an intolerable evil to Parliament and the country. The Ishmaelite member for Birmingham is indeed not particularly free from the weakness in question. Just now he happens also to have unusual provocative to ill-humor; the last and not the least being the unseating of his wife's brother, Mr. LEATHAM, for Wakefield, and the probability that another relation of the same name will be evicted for bribery, likewise, at Huddersfield, from which he was returned at last election.

Last night we had the long-apprehended India Budget, which reveals a deficit on the last two years of thirty millions sterling; and which opens a perspective of annually recurring deficiency of income to meet expenditure. The ambitious experiment of annexation by conquest has been worked out, and the result is what all wiser and disinterested men foretold—loss not gain. Few will venture to look the question in the face; yet dealt with, and that ere long, it will have to be. In private you hear many of the best and most thoughtful politicians announce themselves already in favor of retracing gradually and spontaneously the path of spoliation, and preparing to make restitution of territory to the tribes and princes of Northern India. It is lamentable to think what blood and treasure have been worse than wasted during the last twenty years, in rendering the British Empire in the East utterly unmanageable and unsafe. The wretched cant of annexing only to civilize and Christianize the natives, is forced to hide its hypocritic head in shame. The Cross refuses to give forth its redeeming light when used as one of rapacious war; and how little our self-glorifying presence or example has tended to humanize the populations we have subjugated may be gathered from chronicles of the recent mutiny. An now the unworthy profits of wrong-doing begin to fail; and our statesmen, who never till now betrayed either compassion or remorse, begin to think whether after all honesty might not be the best policy.

With reference to the proposed Congress on Italian affairs, nothing yet has been decided on. Lord ELCHO has been threatening to bring on his prohibitory motion for some days, and it now stands for Thursday. But I hear to-day, from one of the members of the Government, that they do not believe him to be inexorable; and that even though he should let off his ill-humor in a flippant speech, he will shrink from pressing the question to a division, from the fear least he should win. He is, in point of fact, very much annoyed at being one of the few Peelites not considered fit for office by Lord PALMERSTON. He is very ambitious and presumptuous, but extremely feeble as a debater, and wholly inexperienced in office. Last session he tried to make a great speech on India, and spent weeks in getting up his facts and phrases, but after going through the perfecting platitudes he lost his head, forgot what he had to say, and was forced to sit down, *re infuta*. Should he fail in his present attempt, or suffer himself to be bought off by private influence, there will of course be an end to his parliamentary career.

Mr. SEWARD has been much sought after here by the Whigs, who desire to keep up the old reputation of their party for political hospitality. He does not make the same sort of impression amongst them as Mr. SUMNER did when he first visited this country as a lion, and his manner is somewhat unfairly contrasted with that of the late Mr. PRESCOTT, Mr. EVERETT, and other men of eminence from your side of the water; as if all men's ways of talking and thinking could be expected to be the same, or as if there were not as great diversities between the conspicuous personages of this and every other country. It is said that when asked by the Queen what he thought of what he had seen of public life in England? Mr. SEWARD replied—"Madam, I have come to Europe to study despotism;" to which Her Majesty rather pointedly replied, "I hope you have found nothing of that kind to study here."

The Latest Mormon Villainies—Letter from Quartermaster-Gen. Crossman.

The following letter, directed to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, is from the Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, whose checks were forged by the Mormons. The checks on St. Louis are printed in green ink; those on New-York are in rose color, and the latter hue of the right tint was not obtainable at the moment:

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CAMP FLOYD, July 11, 1859.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 25th of May last, I have now the pleasure to add that the counterfeiters therein referred to, after completing all their arrangements, printed, filled up, and put in circulation here, on the 8th instant, a check on the Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, for $367 65, which was immediately brought to me, pronounced a forgery, and the issuer of it promptly arrested. The United States Marshal found also in his possession or on his premises a quantity of black printed checks already prepared for filling up, a specimen of which I send you that you may see how well the work is executed. The copper-plate was also found, with materials for counterfeiting, all of which are now in my possession.

Another of these rogues was subsequently arrested in Great Salt Lake City. He is an engraver, and a large quantity of tools and printing materials were also found in his place of business, in the tithing building of BRIGHAM YOUNG, President of the Mormon Church. These tools and materials are also in my possession.

It is supposed there are others implicated in this bold attempt to defraud the Treasury, but so far it has not been possible to get the necessary evidence for their arrest.

It was the original intention of the parties to counterfeit checks also on your office; but there being some difficulty in obtaining here red ink of the exact tint or hue required, the green ink was adopted, and the fraud attempted on the Assistant Treasurer at St Louis. From the best information we can obtain, it is now believed that no such checks have been counterfeited on your office.

Both the prisoners are Mormons of high standing, and it is understood that the profits of the transaction were to have inured to the benefit of the Church. All the counterfeits were to have been exact copies of my original genuine checks, and a large amount of them were to have been sold in California.

The trial of these culprits will, it is thought, develop some interesting facts for the General Government.

Thus, fortunately, is nipped in the bud another great crime of these Mormons against the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

J. J. CISCO, Esq., Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Times* states that the Corporation of the University of Vermont has decided to have the erection of a fire proof library building begun without delay. Probably the work will be started about the 1st of September, with the intention to have the building inclosed before Winter. It will be placed on the brow of the hill, and north of the present buildings; the exact spot not being yet fully determined upon. The Library building is also to contain rooms for the Museum.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Testing Rifled Cannon at Fort Monroe—Army Movements—The Central American Mission Disposed of.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

The Military Board for testing rifled cannon at Fort Monroe have taken a recess for ten days, to enable Col. DIMMICK to have his gun on the ground. A new supply of projectiles has been ordered. No report has yet been made to the War Department. Several additional guns will probably be entered for trial.

Capt. ROBERTS' Company of the Fourth Artillery, now at New-York, has been ordered to the school of practice at Fort Monroe. Capt. BURTON'S Company of the Third Artillery, when full, will be ordered to the same post, to complete the garrison. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

Professor ALEXANDER DIMITRY, translator of the State Department, was appointed to-day by the President, Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and will leave here at an early day for Central America.

The statement of the London *Herald* that our Government has officially notified that of Her Majesty, that the United States have resolved to abandon privateering as a portion of the maritime law agreed upon at the Congress of Paris in 1856, is entirely without foundation. The Administration strictly insists on its retention.

The Burning of the Reform School at Westboro'.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Aug. 15.

The boy CREDAN, who was suspected of burning the State Reform School buildings at Westboro', made a full disclosure of the circumstances, this afternoon, to J. S. BROWN, one of the Trustees, and also to officer NEWTON, of Westboro', who had him in custody. It seems that the matter had been contemplated for some time, and young CREDAN implicates other boys in the transaction. Combustible materials had been carried from the chair-shop in the pockets of CREDAN, and placed in the ventilator, so as to be ready for use. A match was obtained from the pockets of Mr. GREENWOOD, overseer in the chair shop, and all things being ready, the fire was kindled in the ventilator on Saturday morning, about 5 o'clock. The names of the other boys implicated are suppressed, until a full investigation is made by the Trustees into all the circumstances. Young CREDAN has been lodged in jail here for safe keeping.

The Ludlow Association at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 15.

The Ludlow Association from New-York arrived here this evening. They were received by Hope Hose Company, of this city, and escorted through the principal streets. The Steam Engine they brought with them attracts much attention.

Later from Brazos, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 15.

The steamers *Arizona* and *Indianola* have arrived here from Brazos, with $800,000 in specie.

Brownsville dates are to the 4th inst. The yellow fever was prevailing there as an epidemic. In Northern Mexico troops were organizing.

The Fort Riley Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 15.

Leavenworth City voted to-day to loan its credit to the amount of $100,000 for building the Railroad to Fort Riley. Sufficient subscriptions have been guaranteed to justify the immediate prosecution of the work.

The Agate Club at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Aug. 15.

The schooner *Isabella* has arrived here with the Agate Club on board. All are well.

An Absconding Debtor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 15.

A. TITUS, a wholesale grocer of this city, has absconded with liabilities amounting to $100,000.

Death of a Prominent Man.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

Mr. GEORGE W. CROCKETT, President of the Bank of North America, died in this city yesterday.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

A Dismal Account from the Pike's Peak Mines.

The following from the Rockford (Ill.) *Daily Register*, was addressed to E. B. CLARK, brother of the miner who writes it, a respectable gentleman of Rockford:

ROCKY MOUNTAIN VALLEY, July 24, 1859.

DEAR BROTHER: Yours of June 24th was received July 17th, and you may be sure I was glad to hear from home, as my last from there was dated May 5th. From what I can learn, HORACE GREELEY has set the Eastern world in a great excitement with his glowing accounts of the gold discoveries in the mountains, and report says there is now 20,000 emigrants on the way thither, who would have been home had it not been for said report. Now I will tell you what he knew of the mines, and what I think I know. The Gregory diggings had but just been opened, and they were yielding from 10 cents to $1 per pan. A large emigration had just landed, and the sight of gold, since their expectations had been blasted at Cherry Creek, produced a tremendous excitement. Every man felt himself worth thousands, because, forsooth, he was in the land of gold, and nothing to do but to dig it out.

The miners, and in fact every one here, with a very few exceptions, are the greatest liars I ever saw. GREELEY was here then a few days and swallowed everything that was told him.

That there is gold here, and in large quantities, I do not deny; but that more than one in five hundred is doing better than a common day laborer in the States, is untrue. Some say one in a thousand is a fair average.

There are three kinds of diggings here, viz.: Lead, gulch and bar. The leads are in the rocks on the mountains. They are found by the "Blossom Rock," as it is called; or burned stone on the surface, occasioned, as is supposed, by internal heat or volcanic action of some earlier day, which opened the rock, forming a seam now full of dirty rotten stone, in which the gold is found. Gregory's lead has only the flour gold, and there are or were the richest found. Those lead's commence at the foot of the mountain and run in a northeastern and southwestern direction. The dirt has to be washed, which requires considerable water, and all the water is produced of snow as it melts, and that is nearly used up. Besides this, for some cause, these leads have nearly ceased to be profitable, or as they say, "lose the pay dirt."

Some have dug eighteen to twenty feet in solid rock and have not found the object of their search. Claims that once sold for $20,000 can now be bought for $1,000. A company from Cleveland, Ohio, camped near us and purchased one of these claims, paying down all they had, even to guns and most of their provisions.

They worked it four weeks without one cent of pay dirt, when one of their company was nearly killed by the unexpected explosion of a blast. What will become of them God only knows.

Wages here are only $2 50 per day, and it costs at least $1 per day for board, and work is very scarce at that. Gulch diggings are those located in sloughs at the foot of the mountains. They cannot be worked when the water is high, and when it is dry they have more. They have paid well when they could be worked.

The bar diggings are on the banks of creeks, and are nearly forsaken at present. It requires two or three months to open a lead, and it may pay when opened, but no certainty of it. There are a great many sick in the mountains—five died yesterday, and four the day previous, in our vicinity, of the mountain fever. Our company have been sick, all of us, during the past two weeks.

Taking all things in consideration, we have concluded it would be wisdom in us to "make tracks" for America! Hundreds are leaving every day, and as many more coming in.

We shall start to-morrow, oxen permitting, for home, and hope to reach Council Bluffs in five weeks.

* * *

I have a great many things to write you, but shall forbear, as I shall soon have a better way of communicating thought. Your brother, H. G. CLARK.

Formation of a Vigilance Committee—Dreadful State of affairs.

From the Leavenworth Times.

Within the last week, to our certain knowledge, some criminals have been savagely dealt with by a secret organization. In one or two instances the penalty of death has been inflicted. In others, the victims have been punished till they confessed to all facts of which they were cognizant.

The confessions are well calculated to startle the general community and create a feeling of anxiety and distrust, not only in regard to property, but life itself.

It seems that this vast western region is infested with organized bands of horse thieves and cut-throats, who have their head-quarters in remote and obscure portions of the Territory.

The operations of these bands are based upon the information of spies and agents, who are purposely sent to every community.

All the booty secured, or the profits derived from its disposition (with a percentage deducted in behalf of the rogues who secure it,) is put into general fund and used to advance the ends of villainy on a still larger scale.

The absence of any thorough organized government or police system, of telegraphs or railroads, enables these scoundrels to play their game boldly, with but little risk.

For long years the citizens of the Territory have been subjected to systematic losses and despoliations.

It has become so at length that a man is unsafe in leaving his house for a moment. The thieves are ever on the alert, ready to seize every opportunity. Once mounted and on the prairies, pursuit is almost useless, and capture next to impossible.

During the last year hundreds of horses have been stolen, and never heard of. A gentleman hitches his horse, pays a short visit, and comes out to find his animal gone. A farmer steps into a store to make some purchases, and when he comes out his horse has disappeared.

Houses have been broken open, citizens waylaid, money and goods stolen, farms and farm-houses plundered. and yet there were neither prosecutions nor convictions. The law seemed entirely inadequate to answer the ends of justice.

Goaded by their losses, and such reflections, large numbers of prominent and intelligent citizens have joined an organization which has grown terrible in power and bloody in its judgments.

There is no need to particularize what has occurred. Though cognizant, in the main, of what has been done, we have no desire to make public what few, unacquainted with all the circumstances, would justify, and what, perhaps, would grate upon the public mind.

We wish to appear neither as the prosecutor nor the defender of those who have taken the law into their own hands, and pronounced the award of crime with such rigor and severity.

We well know how a lack of confidence in the courts of justice, and a continued series of successful thefts and crimes are calculated to rouse the worst passions of a border community. We know, too, there are many palliating circumstances to be urged in favor of the people administering punishment according to their own code.

But the experiment is fraught with many dangers to the individual and the State. And while "Lynch Law" may seem justifiable in certain cases, it cannot be sustained or enforced, in a general way, without engendering greater evils than those it seeks to eradicate.

We trust, then, that the action of the "Vigilance Committee men" may soon be brought to a close. They have struck terror into the very hearts of the outlaws, thieves and bandits. They have also gained sufficient knowledge concerning the operations and organizations of the villainous gangs, and those associated with them, to effect their destruction through the law and recognized authorities.

The terror they have induced will put a stop to further outrages on persons and property, and we can enjoy a reign of peace and order.

We feel confident that these suggestions will commend themselves to the judgment of all orders and classes of men. The vigilance organization has done its work. That work has been dark and bloody. The necessity for its prolongation is over—if it did exist—and the time has now come when the functions of established law should be recognized, and the hand of popular vengeance stayed.

The Burning of the Massachusetts State Reform School—Gov. Banks Visiting the Ruins.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 15.

The boy DANIEL CREADON, the cause of all the mischief at the State Reform School at Westboro', is a hardened little sinner. He was sent from Salem for larceny, about a year ago, and has given the officers much trouble during his stay at the institution. He was ringleader in an organized attempt to escape, which was made on the 2d or 3d of July last. The boys had heard that the Fourth of July was to be celebrated in a style of unusual magnificence, and were anxious to take part in it. Accordingly, when the swill-man drove into the yard, 19 of the boys made a determined rush for freedom. The officers gave chase, and caught most of the truants at once, CREADON among the first. A few spent the night outside, but were captured on the next day. As punishment for this act, the 19 boys were deprived of liberty for one year. CREADON has also been guilty of assaulting one of the overseers, for some trifling grudge. He was arrested on Saturday, by Deputy Sheriff D. F. NEWTON, and locked up to await his examination before a trial justice to-day.

Gov. BANKS, accompanied by Attorney General PHILLIPS, started for the scene of disaster as soon as possible, arriving there about 3½ o'clock P. M. The Chief of Police of this city sent Lieut. OLIVER WHITCOMB, with nine patrolmen, by the same train, to render any assistance that should be desired. Their presence proved most acceptable. The boys were found huddled together upon the floor of the large farm barn, presenting a sad but interesting spectacle. They were busily discussing the perhaps unexpected, perhaps foreseen, destruction of their late home, but maintained good order, and a word from their Superintendent would hush them at once to breathless silence. The Hon. SIMON BROWN, of Concord, and JUDSON S. BROWN, Esq., of Fitchburgh, members of the Board of Trustees of the institution, and the Hon. VELOROUS TAFT, of Upton, one of the Worcester County Commissioners, were upon the ground, ready to help answer the question, What shall be done with the boys?

Gov. BANKS was introduced to the little mass of humanity, by Mr. STARR, and addressed the boys briefly. He said he was sorry to find them in so uncomfortable a position, but their friends had come up from a distant part of the State to see what could be done for them. The great misfortune would separate them for a while, would deprive them of their home and their instruction, but as speedily as possible they should be put in some good place. He expressed a surprise at finding that they so well understood their position, and had given such efficient aid to their caretakers, and he thanked them in behalf of the commonwealth, for their conduct. The best thing possible should be done, if they would be patient.

The gentlemen in authority then held a consultation. It was found that the new jail at Fitchburgh, from which no criminal odor yet rises, would accommodate a large party; the jail at Concord stood ready to receive some; and as soon as the bedding could be dried, the west dormitory, still standing, would receive the rest; though food they must obtain, ready cooked, from the village.

Accordingly, 250 of the boys, accompanied by JUDSON S. BROWN, Esq., some of the overseers and six policemen, started for the jail at Fitchburgh. They marched to the village, and there, in an unoccupied building, once VINTON'S steam mill, waited for a special train which took them to Worcester, from whence another engine drew them to Fitchburgh, where they arrived about midnight, and were safely disposed of. Gov. BANKS sent them a good supply of crackers and cheese, with refreshing cold water, while waiting in the mill, and took measures to have the rest fed. Gov. BANKS and Mr. PHILLIPS accompanied the party to Fitchburgh.

A Sunday Tragedy in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 15.

Among the populous neighborhoods of the city, where reside the poor or the vicious, the inertia of Sunday is productive of many evils. In the absence of anything better to do, and with no inclination for attendance upon religious services, hundreds of people spend that time which should be devoted to self-improvement, in drinking, carousing and card playing. As everybody knows, when ardent spirits are introduced among a certain class, red-handed murder stands waiting upon the door-step, while violence attends upon every imbibition. At a house in Adams-street, near Oxford, resided a man named ROBERT HALL, his mother, and a nephew named EDWARD CONNELL. The latter is a young man about twenty years of age, and all the parties are Irish by birth. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, HALL, being under the influence of liquor, and his nephew equally inebriated, commenced a quarrel. High words resulted. Hard words brought on violence, when, after several blows had been struck, and HALL was getting the worst of the battle, he produced a shoemaker's knife, with blade long, keen and glittering. One deadly lunge, and the blade was buried to the hilt in the body of the unfortunate CONNELL. Withdrawing the knife, and raising it for another thrust, the mother of the assassin attempted to interpose, by doing which she received the blade of the knife through the fleshy part of her arm.

By this time the wounded man had sunk to the floor, when HALL, dropping the knife, ran to escape the avengers of blood. In this he was abetted by his friends, and when the Police arrived upon the spot he had disappeared from the vicinity. Detectives SMITH RUSSELL and SCHLEMM immediately, upon receipt of the dispatch, hastened to the spot and resolved to arrest the assassin, if human energy could accomplish the task. They secured the coöperation of officers FLOOD and DRUMMOND, of the Seventeenth Ward, who were perfectly acquainted with the object of their search. They started in different directions, officers RUSSELL and FLOOD taking a course up the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Here a number of persons endeavored to persuade the officers that HALL had taken another direction, a matter which convinced them that they were upon the track of the fugitive. The result proved these suspicions to be correct. At about 4 o'clock the officers came upon him. He was lying behind a fence bounding the Second-street woods. HALL saw the officers coming, and took to his heels, but was soon headed off and captured. He is a fair specimen of the Seventeenth Ward "roughs," and is considered a hard man to arrest. Officers who have hitherto arrested him have generally accomplished the matter at the expense of their clothes.

HALL is a dyer by occupation, but of late has been engaged in digging cellars. He is thirty-two years of age, and unmarried. CONNELL is a machinist, also unmarried. Both of the parties boarded with HALL'S mother. When arrested HALL expressed great contrition for the injury inflicted upon his mother, but appeared to care very little what became of his nephew. CONNELL and Mrs. HALL are both at the hospital. The former is not expected to live.

The *Charivari* has an amusing caricature representing a Zouave, in full uniform, addressing a respectable elderly gentleman in plain clothes, apparently a traveler, in these words: "My good Sir, all those histories about brigands and Fra Diavolos are nothing but nonsense. My regiment has been everywhere in Italy, and never once was stopped by any one!"

VISIT OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS.

They Make the Tour of "The Institutions."

The Richmond Grays, commanded by Capt. ELLIOTT, were yesterday the guests of our City. At 9 o'clock in the morning they formed into line in front of the Metropolitan Hotel. Companies A and F of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) mustered promptly on the ground, and acted as an escort. The municipal authorities were represented by Aldermen Adams, Tuomey, Lynes, Stephens and Seagrist; by Councilmen Lambeer, Lent, Frear, Van Tine Bickford, Jones, Ross, Townsend and Babcock; and by Mr. Stewart, one of the Supervisors, and Messrs. Pinckney and Oliver, Governors of the Almshouse. Among the invited guests who were present during the earlier portion of the day, and continued in attendance throughout, were Capt. Dimmock, of the Virginia State Guard, Capt. Newton, of the Boston Tigers, Mr. Graeme, of the Richmond *Whig*, Mr. Jas. Lynch, Ex-Commissary-General Hobart Ward, and Mr. P. Gallagher. Of the officers of the Seventh Regiment to whom invitations had been sent, there were present Col. Lefferts, Lieut.-Col. Crawford, Brevet Col. Shumway, Maj. Bond, Lieuts. Smith and Wickstead, Quartermaster Winchester and Ex-Quartermaster Kemp.

About 9½ o'clock the military fell into marching order at roll of drum. First went a detachment of Police, then a company of the Seventh Regiment, preceded by their excellent band, then the invited guests, then the Richmond Grays, preceded by their Armory band, and, lastly, bringing up the rear, another company of the Seventh Regiment. The line of march was through Broadway to Canal, thence to the Bowery, through Bowery to Grand, and from Grand to Delancey street, at the foot of which the *Hendrick Hudson* was in waiting, and received on board all who were duly accredited. The embarkation was effected in presence of a crowd of admirers, who were by no means chary of their applause.

Scarcely had the boat left the dock when the sky darkened and discharged heavy drops of rain. By-and-by, however, the threatening clouds sailed away, the dismal portents vanished, and the day became delicious. Before reaching Randall's Island, to which the voyage was in the first place bent, the party was transferred to the *Rip Van Winkle*. They were received with military honors by the Island boys, who marched, countermarched, and performed a series of evolutions which exhibited their amazing discipline and a thorough familiarity with regimental drill. These exercises in the parade ground being over, Master RYAN, the Colonel in command, advanced and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS: Upon me has fallen the happy lot of extending to you the greeting and heartfelt welcome of the Governors' Guard of Randall's Island. You are welcome as the inhabitants of the "Old Dominion"—the sacred land of WASHINGTON—the home of Presidents—the oldest State of our common country. We hail your visit as one of the most favorable means of binding and riveting together the chains of brotherhood and friendly feeling which should ever and always exist between the North and the South. [Applause.] You have come from your homes in the sunny South as soldiers to visit your brother soldiers of the North—"our own Seventh Regiment"—the pride of our City and of our State. You have, in conjunction with them and with the Chief Magistrate and Council of your City among you, visited the home of charity, that your eyes might behold and your minds be convinced of the fact that New-York adequately and amply provides for us and for thousands before us, who, by the force of circumstances and the will of divine Providence, have become the recipient of our City's bounty. Here, upon this beautiful island, may you view this splendid temple of charity, erected and fostered by benevolent bounty. Here, more than eleven hundred children are provided for and sheltered from the rude blasts of adversity and want. Here the orphan and the friendless are recognized as a component part of the body politic, and are taught that by good conduct and assiduous devotion to our studies, usefulness, honor, happiness, wealth and all their concomitants are within our reach. Gentlemen, allow me to thank you in behalf of my comrades for your visit, and the pleasure with which your fine soldier-like appearance inspires us who view your discipline as the best method of promoting prompt obedience, punctuality and close attention. When you return to your Southern homes be assured that your presence here to-day will be regarded as a bright epoch in our existence which will, in after years, prove, we hope, a bright incentive to reward renewed exertions in the battle of life. Carry with you, one and all, the best wishes of the Randall's Island boys for the happiness and prosperity of the Richmond Grays of Virginia.

The youthful orator retired amid enthusiastic plaudits.

Capt. DIMMOCK, of the Virginia State Guard, in acknowledging this address of welcome, said that he had read in the newspapers from time to time for years past that New-York was governed by a set of nothing but political speculators and swindlers; that they had no heart to feel for the widow or the orphan, and that theirs was merely a life of trickery and corruption. But good God, how he had been mistaken! He wished he had powers of eloquence adequate to express his feelings on this occasion. There were thousands of human beings who, but for the City authorities of New-York, would now be wandering through the streets, lost, degraded, ignorant, fitted only for institutions of punishments. But here they were cared for intellectually, cared for physically, cared for morally, and he supposed he might say cared for religiously. He thanked God for those who founded these institutions. There was nothing that he could say to any of the boys more encouraging than that, he might yet be President of the United States. [Applause.] Here they had every opportunity of qualifying themselves for the highest stations in life, and he knew when he looked into their bright, intelligent eyes, that mind was with them. Mind did not belong exclusively to the rich. It belonged equally to the rich and the poor. Indeed the poor could more often boast of it than the rich. Though a stranger, he would beg of the boys to remember that the highest positions in this country were opened to them, and that they might yet live, one and all of them, to fill the most responsible stations that the people of this country could bestow. He would exhort them, then, to go on. They must make haste. Time was important and must not be wasted. The mighty engine was waiting for some of their hands to move and direct the valve. The electric spark was waiting for their intellect to master and control it. Let them hurry up then, so that in a few short years, when those who like himself were now in old age, shall have passed away, their places on the stage of public life would be occupied by men worthy of this glorious Republic, this last and best refuge and asylum for the oppressed of every nation. It was the only place on God's earth where man could now stand up in the full exercise of those rights and privileges which the Almighty intended him to enjoy. They must hasten up, then; they must be men, and might God in his infinite mercy strengthen and protect them. He begged the gentlemen representing the authorities of the City of New-York to excuse him, for this event was a very unexpected one. His feelings were quite overwhelmed. He was very much indebted to the young gentleman for what he had said of Virginia. Virginia had heretofore, he thought, done pretty well. He hoped she was going to do better, so far as the material progress of the age was concerned. Her history had proved her to be hitherto unimpeachable and unimpeached. If she lacked in anything it was in enterprises connected with the business of commercial life. But in that respect he thought she was getting better, and he warned the gentlemen of New-York that in a few years they would find Virginia close upon their heels, for Virginia had determined to go ahead. [Loud applause.]

Col. LEFFERTS, on behalf of the Seventh Regiment, expressed his high approval of the military bearing of the boys, and inculcated the benefit of soldierly habits. He concluded by presenting to the "Guards" through young RYAN, a handsome statuette in bronze, representing a private of the National Guard.

Mr. CRASTOW, the Warden, returned thanks for the gift.

These ceremonies being over, the Company was shown through the different establishments on the Island, and before leaving partook of some refreshments.

Blackwell's Island was next visited, and here, when all the principal edifices had been examined, a cold dinner was served, after a brief delay, occasioned by the expected arrival of Mayor TIEMANN, of this City, and Mayor MAYO, of Richmond. The appearance of these gentlemen was hailed with a burst of cheering.

Mayor TIEMANN was called on for a speech, but remarked in reply that he was no man for talking, and it looked to him as if there was no time for talking. He thought, therefore, that they had better fall to as hard as they could.

Mayor MAYO refused to acquiesce in Mayor TIEMANN'S declaration that he was no talking man, though he entirely concurred in the assertion that this was no time for talking. Yet he begged to be pardoned for one moment, for though he did not know what he was to say, yet the promptings of a generous and grateful heart forbade him to be silent, at least so far as he felt bound to tender his sincere acknowledgments for the kindness he had received in this City. Upon another occasion he might be called upon to express these acknowledgments more adequately to the Municipality of New-York and to her glorious Seventh Regiment. [Applause.]

Col. LEFFERTS proposed the health of the Richmond Grays, to which Capt. ELLIOTT responded in a clever impromptu speech, characterized by a patriotic spirit and much fraternity of feeling.

Gov. PINCKNEY, in compliance with frequent calls, answered for the Ten Governors, whom he vindicated from the charge of selfish ambition and official tergiversation. He concluded by introducing Governor ISAAC H. OLIVER, who welcomed the guests to the Penitentiary, complimented himself on his good health, which he attributed to the fact that he had not taken physic for the last twenty years; and, in conclusion, stated that he had been assured by Dr. SANGER, who had charge of the venereal hospital, that he was the only one of the Ten Governors who had never been reduced to the necessity of requiring his professional care.

With this, the banquet terminated, and the party left for the *Hendrick Hudson*, which was in waiting at the landing. When all had got safely on board, the vessel rapidly reached the City, and proceeded up the North River to West Point. The voyage there and back was regarded on all hands as exceedingly agreeable. At about 11½ o'clock the boat returned to the City, and the Richmond Grays, conducted by their hosts, retired to their quarters for the night.

Remarkable Phenomena in Rensselaer County—Was it an Earthquake?

From the Troy Daily Times, Aug. 11.

Everybody who was not in profound slumber must have been startled this morning by one of the most remarkable and thus far mysterious occurrences that has, during a long period of time, transpired in this section of country. At about 7 A. M., while the sky was perfectly cloudless, while hardly a breath of air was stirring, while not a single indication prevailed of a natural commotion of any sort whatever, there was a terrific, shocking, detonating report, accompanied apparently by two sharp echoes. It was as if the sound had come from the sky—but there were no clouds, not a single indication of the prevalence of electricity, and that explanation could not be entertained. The force of the concussion was so great that houses were shaken; that persons walking in the street felt the ground vibrate underneath them; that men who had just commenced work upon buildings, instinctively dropped their tools, and looked to see what was the matter; that little children were frightened, and asked many strange questions of their parents.

What could be the explanation of this wonderful phenomenon? Everybody asked—nobody answered. Some had heard steamboat boilers burst, and the noise was "exactly the same." Others remembered the dreadful casualty at the Ida Hill percussion-cap factory, and were fearful that it had been repeated. Others recollected that at Schaghticoke and Bennington the powder mills have been blown up at different times, and expected to hear a dreadful story soon from some point. So far as we can learn, all these surmises are incorrect. No boiler has been burst in this vicinity. The Ida Hill percussion-cap factory has not been destroyed, despite rumors to the contrary. The Schaghticoke and Bennington powder mills are in operation, and no disaster has occurred at either point. The concussion was heard at Schaghticoke as plainly as at this point, and the people there supposed the Bennington works were blown up. At Bennington, which is thirty-two miles from here, it was no less distinct, and there the conclusion was that Schaghticoke was the point whence it proceeded. At Eagle Bridge, it was forcible enough to jar the lights of windows, and shake the seats on the down train of cars. And so south. At Greenbush the people ran in flocks to the docks, supposing some steamboat on the Albany side of the river had burst its boiler. At Schodack men who were at work in the fields heard the report and felt the shock with great distinctness. At Albia folks were much startled, and turned their eyes cityward, expecting to see something to indicate its cause.

Fourteen wagons laden with powder had been started out from the Schaghticoke works this morning. When the managers of these mills learned that an explosion had not, as they on the outset supposed, taken place in Bennington, they concluded that the powder on the wagons had been blown up, and sent messengers in pursuit of them. The fourteen teams arrived safely in town during the forenoon, however.

So the mystery remained unexplained and evidently inexplicable. But there is a theory at hand, backed up by personal observation. We do not assume to say it is correct, we simply give it as we get it, and leave scientific men to explain or dispose of it as they see fit.

JOHN P. BALL, County Clerk, assures us that the noise heard was the result of an explosion of a meteor in the sky. Mr. BALL resides in Pittstown, in this county, and is a perfectly honorable and reliable gentleman. He informs us that he had just finished his breakfast, and was standing in his door-yard when he observed a bright light in a southerly direction from his house, over the town of Grafton, and descending very rapidly to the ground in a northwesterly course. This was about 7:20 A. M. Mr. BALL last saw it when about half a mile above the earth, when it disappeared, and in a moment or more he heard the explosion. It was very loud and resembled thunder. He had previously called his family to view the meteor, and they all observed the light and heard the explosion. Mrs. BALL insists that there were three separate explosions—one much louder than the others—and in support of her statement, Mr. BALL says he saw three distinct clouds of smoke in the track of the meteor, which appeared to be a mile or more apart. The smoke was visible for some time, but was finally lost to sight. The meteor appeared to be at a distance of about twenty miles from Mr. BALL'S residence, and looked like a large-sized sky-rocket.

It has never been settled that a meteor does explode, we believe. If it does, we fail to see by what possibility it could produce three reports; such bodies are not generally charged on the revolver principle. But if a meteor could explode and cause three reports, our readers can judge as well as we can what must have been the immensity of its volume and the force of the explosions to make those reports distinctly audible for a distance of forty or fifty miles in any direction. We have a lively recollection of the Oswego hoax. It would have required a larger stone than that was represented to have been to cause this phenomenon. We confess we are puzzled. We incline to the opinion that this section of country has experienced a slight shock of earthquake. A gentleman from Venezuela, where such occurrences are common, says that this was his immediate conclusion. In every way, according to his opinion, the shock resembled that produced by an earthquake.

The Albany *Argus* of August 13 says:

"We are inclined to think that it was a gentle earthquake. Although we cannot learn that it was felt in this city, we have been assured by two or three subscribers from the towns of Guilderland and New-Scotland, who were in our counting-room yesterday, that the same phenomenon was experienced in those vicinities, soon after 7 o'clock Thursday morning. The heavy rumbling sound and vibration of the earth continued, they say, for two or three minutes, proceeding from the southwest and dying away in the northeast. When they gave us this information they were ignorant that any such thing had been experienced anywhere else."

Recovery of the Remains of Capt. Langdon.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The body of Capt. ISRAEL LANGDON, the well-known oyster salesman of Catherine Market, was this day found by Capt. JOS. BRADELL while on the trip to New-York. He immediately returned to this place. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. B. by friends of deceased for the prompt manner in which he informed the father and friends of the deceased of the recovery of the body. ISRAEL LANGDON was universally respected by all who knew him for his honesty and upright conduct. An inquest was held by Coroner CARROLL, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by being accidentally knocked overboard from the sloop *S. W. Townsend* and drowned, on Saturday, 7th August while off Rockaway Shoals. J. L. N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Kansas Vigilance Committee has closed its labors and disbanded. It has succeeded in breaking up the organized bands of robbers, and has punished some of the worst of the ringleaders. The Leavenworth *Times*, commenting upon the acts of the Committee, remarks: "We trust, then, that the action of the 'Vigilance Committee men' may soon be brought to a close. They have struck terror into the very hearts of the outlaws, thieves and bandits. They have also gained sufficient knowledge concerning the operations and organizations of the villainous gangs, and those associated with them, to effect their destruction through the laws and recognized authorities. The terror they have induced will put a stop to further outrages on persons and property, and we can enjoy a reign of peace and order."

The deaf-mutes of Boston and vicinity are moving for an application to the Massachusetts Legislature for the establishment of a Deaf and Dumb Asylum in that State. The only institution of the kind now available for the deaf mutes of New-England is the Asylum at Hartford. Messrs. Amos Smith, Jr., Samuel Rowe, and E. Homer, were appointed a committee to represent the petitioners before the Legislature. The following form of petition to the Legislature was agreed to: "The undersigned respectfully ask that suitable provision be made *within* the Commonwealth for the instruction of the deaf mute children."

Belave, Blondin's competitor for tight-rope fame has adjusted his cord at Genesee Falls. The Rochester *Union* says: "He has expressed a determination to walk *over* Genesee Falls, which he will do. If his rope remains suspended where it now is, within thirty feet of the brink of the Falls, until the fall freshets come on, he will walk through a cloud of mist and spray that will, for a time, almost obscure him from sight on shore. All who have seen the rope concur in saying that the feat of walking it will be a grand one, and quite as hazardous as that of Blondin."

A young woman of prepossessing appearance, giving the name of Ellen Foster, has been arrested at Rochester for false pretences. She pretended to be the daughter of the ticket agent of the Great Western Railway at Hamilton, and had been in the habit of writing passes for friends who desired to travel by the cars. A sale of one of these passes caused her arrest.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Graphic Picture of the Condition of the Country.

Description of the "Pagan District."

Narrative of a Journey from Vera Cruz to the Capital—Encounter with Robbers—Sediment of the Spanish and Indian Races in the "Pagan District"—General Condition of the Country—Incidents of Travel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Saturday, July 25, 1859.

Having waited many days, in the hope of joining a party sufficiently strong to contend with the robbers between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and no such opportunity offering, your correspondent concluded to run the gauntlet *solo*, and take such chances as might fall to his lot. So, one Sunday morning of sunshine and showers—smiles and tears, of course—he left the Hotel de las Diligencias, city of Vera Cruz, in a Troy coach, with eight passengers, and just outside the walls, at the railroad dépôt, the vehicle was placed on a car made for the purpose, six mules attached, and in little less than three hours we passed over this piece of iron road to San Juan, a distance of seven leagues.

The journey from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, the people, climate, scenery, productions, and every peculiarity of the country, have been so often described by travelers, that the like attempt, on my part, would simply be a work of supererogation. I relate my personal experience on the trip, therefore, as the means of elucidating the peculiar state of the country at the present time, reserving the right to touch upon the world-renowned wonders of nature, and give some pretty hard facts a light and fanciful setting.

Leaving San Juan at 1 P. M., we continued our route through the *tierre caliente*, or hot country—up hill and down, on the Jalapa road, yet maintaining a gradual ascent.

Staging has been reduced to a science on the high roads of Mexico. The coaches are good, and the teams, either horses or mules, generally four abreast on the lead and two at the wheel, are of the best description. The coachman is usually an *expert*, and if the roads are good they gallop, if bad, a constant lashing and cracking of the whip is maintained, and they get along as fast as they can. We soon began to experience the ills of a bad road. The greater part of the distance between Vera Cruz and Jalapa has been paved with large cobble stones, or, as they might be called with more propriety, *boulders*. By reason of these having been torn up in many places and used as obstructions to the passage of troops, by reason of rains, the cutting up by enormously loaded wagons and from neglect, this road is now in the worst possible condition. Over this road, however, or one much like it, *via* Orizaba, you must pass from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Over these stones we bounced, over steep pitches we plunged down into deep gullies we swayed and reeled, at the rate of six miles per hour, until it seemed as if every bone would come out of the flesh. But on, we went; passed the Puenti National at dusk, and had a fine view of this great work of art and its magnificent surroundings of scenery, At ten in the evening we reached the small town of Plan del Rio, ate a pretty good supper, rested three hours, and then resumed our journey. Early in the morning, long before the sun reached the horizon, we discovered the noble Pic de Orizaba on the left. From our point of view, it presented a perfect pyramidal shape, covered with snow, and its base resting on soft, scroll-like clouds, delicately tinged with golden hues, while the Pic itself received the full rays of the sun, and towering high above and among the clouds, resplendent and glittering in yellow light and the glory of the morning, presented to the imagination of us poor mortals the portal o Heaven. "Wonderful country!" one ejaculates, mentally, if not audibly.

We now experienced a fresh and bracing atmosphere, which is not known in the country we left but yesterday, though tropical productions continue abundant. The hills and mountains are on a grander scale, the lands over-rich and covered with foliage of the rarest tints. At 12 M., we reached Jalapa, a beautiful town seated on the hills—distance from Vera Cruz, eighty miles. Being desirous of seeing something of the place, and moreover dreadfully bruised in the flesh, I determined to lie over two days for the next diligence The journey of all the passengers, except mysel and one other, ended here. Among them were two who exhibited a phenomenon worthy of notice. They were mother and daughter, both excessively fat; small, dimpled hands, and arms like legs of mutton, such being frequently met with among the señoras of the Republic. During all this rough jaunt, these creatures neither burnt, chafed or rode uneasy, but there they sat on the back seat like two dumplings in a dish, highly comfortable. When a violent motion of the coach caused the gentlemen to knock their heads together or crack their sconces against the roof, the ladies would gently roll up their eyes, ejaculate "*Jesus!*" "*Santissima Maria!*" or something of that nature in sympathy for the harder bone and muscle of their companions. On arriving at Jalapa they were as chipper, bright and lively as though they had come all the way quietly in a Boston rocker. The power of endurance in fat women is truly wonderful.

The road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa presents many scenes of desolation and ruin, by reason of the civil war now raging. Houses burned or thrown down, fields neglected, haciendas and villages almost totally abandoned. The liberals have troops stationed at Puent National and near Place del Rio. In Jalapa we found Gen. Robles and 1200 men, monarchist forces, holding the town, it is true, but they appeared to be a committee of the whole on ways and means to obtain something to eat from day to day. Here was also the *conducta* of *candales*, or specie, sixty wagons containing nearly six millions of dollars. It was a heart-rending affair on the part of the robbers to let this specie go.

The beauty of the country about Jalapa and its climate have not been exaggerated. There is no summer, no winter here, but spring, eternal spring. At all times and seasons, the peach, apricot and pear grow side by side with the orange, fig and banana. Corn, potatoes and every kind of vegetable thrive and abound. The climate is in the highest degree healthy. I could not but think that some of our citizens who are now hurrying from their hot piles of brick and mortar, to mountain and sea, would one day search out this remarkable country for recreation and health, *when it shall have been christianized.*

On the evening of the second day of my arrival, Gen. Robles, having dispatches to forward, ordered the diligence to start at 10 o'clock that night, instead of the next morning. The rain was pouring in torrents and the signs foretold a terrible night to be floundering about in a stage-coach. But Mr. D. an American residing in the country, and myself, the only passenger for Mexico, concluded to go rather than wait for the next stage two days later. Ten o'clock came and away we went, amid terrific thunder and lightning, the heavens one sheet of water and torrents coursing down the hilly streets, so that the poor, blinded mules could scarcely make their way around corners and out of the town. We at last reached the high road, which proved to be no better than that on the other side of Jalapa; if anything, worse. We tumbled along, however, after the usual style, upset only once, but luckily being near a ranch, plenty of assistance was at hand to right the coach. Early in the morning we passed the highest mountain summit between Jalapa and Perote. We were in the region of pine, fir and dwarf oak. The storm continued, the blast was cold and piercing, and it needed but a little snow or sleet to make a perfect Winter scene. Descending from this, we reached Perote at 11 A. M., thirteen hours from Jalapa, distance thirty-three miles. Perote is situated on an elevated plain not remarkable for its fertility. The castle of Perote is about one mile north of the town. The civil war rages to such an extent in this region that the town is partially abandoned. The castle is held by a considerable body of monarchist forces. The aspect of this region is bleak and mournful.

The Spaniard Cobos, by profession a robber, and one of the worst in the country, but now a General in the army of Holy Mother Church, was here with six hundred of his men. This body had formed part of the specie train escort to Jalapa, and had returned to this point, *en route*, it was supposed, to Oajaca on a robbing excursion.

We were to resume our journey at 3 o'clock, the next morning, and having the afternoon to spare, Mr. S. and myself walked out to the castle, and when a short distance from the entrance, we met a carriage containing two officers. "There are the Governor of the Castle and Cobos," said my companion. Cobos put his head out to look after us, and came to the conclusion that we were dangerous individuals. The carriage shortly after met a horseman and stopped. The horseman soon dashed past us into the Castle, and as we were about making a *detour* of the walls, a guard of two, duly armed and equipped, came forth and stated that we were wanted in the castle. "Trapped in this miserable hole," thought I to myself. Into the castle we went, and arriving among a crowd of officers and soldiers, one of the former told the guard that they were ordered to send us to the town and not bring us to the castle, whereupon the officer went to headquarters to learn what the orders really were. Matters looked a little squally. "What is to be the upshot of this affair?" I inquired of D.

"I am afraid we have lost our seats for Puebla to-morrow morning," he replied.

The long line of Mier prisoners who were decimated to death and served out their horrible servitude here, came up before me. Thoughts of the many atrocious imprisonments and barbarities for which Perote Castle is renowned, came into my mind. "Perhaps," thought I, "they read *Mitla* in my face, and desire to give me an opportunity to take notes inside as well as outside." Many thanks if this kindness was intended. But the aforesaid officer soon returned, and with a polite bow, but sinister expression, informed us we could retire to the town. We therefore tore ourselves away from the gaze of several hundred soldiers of a diluted order, so far as military appearance and action were concerned, and departed. But not until 3 o'clock next morning, when roused by the gruff voice of the coachman, informing me that the coach was ready, and I found myself rolling out of the town, did I consider it a clear case of release from the bloodthirsty Spaniard Cobos, or any other robber chief who might be in the place.

Leaving Perote, we enter the highroad to new adventures not of the most agreeable nature. This section of road is much better than that we have passed. The country is generally level, and in some places quite sandy. But we are in the heart of the banditti district. In the *tierre caliente*, between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, robberies are not frequent. Coming from Jalapa to Perote out of the usual time, we encountered no one, but now, in the ordinary course of events, we shall meet with more or less of the fraternity.

Occasionally a strong party, well armed, bids defiance to the robbers, and passes through without being robbed; but at the present time, as large bands are overrunning the country, and robbing in the name of "*law and order*," those who are obliged to travel prepare to be robbed by leaving their arms, taking little or no baggage, a few silver dollars in the pocket to purchase some degree of civility, and as little else of value about the person as possible. You can deposit a sum of money at the diligence office, and receive a circular therefor, which is available at any of the stations on the road. With a small carpet-bag, containing a few indispensable articles, eight dollars in cash, and not clad in his "*Sunday best*," your correspondent was in a condition to go through the operation of being robbed. As stated, the coach, with Mr. S., myself and a Mexican youth, belonging in Puebla, left the place at 3 A. M. The posts are from three to four leagues apart, and twelve miles from Perote we drove up to the first post, which is at the hacienda of Claude Simon, one of the most extensive and wealthy *hacendados* of the country. The building extends several hundred feet along the road, and on our arrival there were ranged against the walls some one hundred and fifty peons, chanting the *maitines*. The darkness of night was still upon the earth. A faint streak in the east, beneath heavy, black clouds, alone indicated the dawn of day; and there this dark mass of humanity stood grouped together, performing the first heathenish ceremony of the day—heathenish to them, for all they do is in obedience to force and the superstition of uncounted, unknown ages. All the harmony of their chant was in those sad, wailing, plaintive tones that come from a lost and doomed people, in whose souls the light of reason faints and flickers in its last struggle for existence. The morning chant of these poor, abject, passive beings, but little above the brute, was one of the most melancholy treats I ever had the pleasure of experiencing. But now they have gone to their labor in the field, to return with the darkness of night. The obtaining of the most labor out of human beings as well as brutes, at the least possible cost, has, under the study of ages, been reduced to a science in this part of Mexico. "*Viva la libertad!*"

ENCOUNTER WITH ROBBERS.

But we are again on the road, and the hacienda of Don Claude Simon is scarcely out of sight, ere we are told that robbers may be expected. We went on, however, under this state of expectation until nearly 11 o'clock, when we approached a noted locality called the *Dos Ceritos*, or two small hills. Here the driver gave a low significant whistle as a warning to us inside, and we soon discovered seven mounted men coming over a rise to the left, and cautiously approaching the coach. The driver pulled up, and his assistant (there are always two on the box) got down and stood at the head of the team. The robbers having satisfied themselves of our numbers, and that we were not armed, came up and commenced operations. They were all masked—all wore India-rubber ponchos or serepas, all were armed with muskets or carbines and common horse-pistols, part with flint and part with percussion locks. One continued to circle at some distance around the coach, reconoitering, three remained mounted with their muskets bearing upon us, three dismounted and ordered us to get out. We got out and they demanded money. I extracted eight dollars from my pockets, which was double the amount I had intended to have on hand for the occasion. As the scoundrels grabbed the cash, I asked them to leave a dollar to pay for breakfast. One of them signified that he would. They then fumbled all over our persons, rammed their hands into our pockets, &c., in search of concealed valuables. While undergoing this operation my curiosity was such that I could not forbear breaking over one of the laws of the institution, and indulge my eyes with a good look at the robbers. The captain, who was on a beautiful white horse, discovered this, and bringing his carbine to bear full in my face, ordered me to lower my eyes. They obtained a few dollars from Mr. S., but nothing from the Mexican youth. The personal examination being over, their attention was turned to the coach. One of them, taking out my carpet bag, signified that he wished it opened. I gave him the key, he opened the bag, searched it thoroughly, but took nothing of its contents, locked it and handed me the key with some degree of politeness. Turning round, I discovered my companions a short distance from the coach, lying flat on the ground, face downwards. This is the position in which the robbers place travelers while they are searching the coach, baggage, &c. Sometimes the feet of passengers are tied together. Knowing that I would not be allowed to witness the conclusion of the performance, which was that of searching the coach, &c., I went out by my companions, and sat down with my back to the performers, resolved not to place myself in a more humiliating position until forced into it. The robbers ransacked a trunk belonging to Mr. D., took therefrom pantaloons, coat, and a few other articles, slammed down the top, threw the trunk back on the baggage rack, and buckled down the boot, They then searched the coach, running their hands into holes between the linings and into the cushions; examining the curtains beneath the seats, &c., &c. By a sly look now and then, I saw mostly the whole performance. That search being over, they came to us and pulled off our boots, and to my astonishment, this little operation paid them better than all else. In the lining of the Mexican's boot they found two gold ounces, ($32.) Having completed their search, the scoundrels mounted, all formed a line, and signified to us to enter the coach and be off. Soon as we were under way, I put my head out to take a parting look. "They will fire at you, if you look after them," exclaimed the Mexican. Nevertheless, I saw that they watched us in a body, until we were out of sight.

This band of robbers, so far as I could discover, was composed of the common *Greasers* of the country. They were quite taciturn, and what little they did say was in an undertone. They were in great haste, and the rascal who searched my person manifested so much tremor that I was inclined to tell him he should not be harmed. The affair came off in an open, slightly rolling country, with three haciendas in sight, and, on rising a small hill, not four hundred yards from the spot, we discovered fifty-three peons working in a field a short distance from the road. It appears that my experience in this affair was rather of a mild order. Sometimes, the robbers, if they think they will be resisted and desire to frighten passengers, open with a general fire upon the coach. Again, in their haste and tremor, they sometimes accidentally wound or kill, and they beat or otherwise maltreat travelers, according to the whim they may entertain at the time. Women are sometimes stripped nearly naked and otherwise badly used.

Two months since, Mr. Barron of this city, an American named Taylor, also living here, and a Scotchman, came from Vera Cruz prepared to resist the robbers. Shortly after leaving Perote, they encountered a band, and during the skirmish, Taylor shot two of the *ladrones* dead; and from this time the diligence was ambushed and attacked at intervals by constantly increasing numbers, until, within some fifteen miles of Puebla, the ammunition of the passengers gave out, and they barely escaped with their lives to the belfry of a small church near by, where they kept upwards of sixty robbers at bay with a few remaining shots. News of the situation of these passengers was carried to Puebla, and a body of troops started out to relieve them. They arrived in the night, and dashing in among the robbers opened their fire. The freebooters, mistaking the Government troops for an accession of their own forces, cried out: "*What do you fire upon us for? we are robbers too.*" A hard truth came out here in the dark. One party murders and robs on an extensive scale in the name of the Church and law and order, the other is composed of petty outsiders, who do things on a smaller scale and are only fit to be hanged; so, securing four of the band, the troops hung them next morning on a tree by the roadside, and the passengers went on their way rejoicing. This is traveling in Mexico, and thus it has been, to a greater or less extent, since the country had a history. "*Dios y ley!*"

Continuing our route, we had the delightful prospect of meeting two or three more bands of these highwaymen before reaching Puebla in the evening, into which city I had made up mind to enter in the full costume of a Professor of the manly art of self defence—*i. e.*, stripped to the buff. But some good spirit prevailed this day, and caused a heavy rain to fall, which gave us a free passage through a long stretch of the banditti district, until we reached a small puebla, called Napalucan, where we learned the robbers were awaiting us at one of their favorite localities about a league ahead, known as the Barranca de Aguilar. Just before arriving at this place we met several *arrieros*, who informed us that the ladrones had come down upon them at the Barranca and taken their entire train of *burros*, or donkeys, fifty-three in number, and made off with them to the mountains. Until recently this robbery of animals and freight-trains has not been usual, but now, entire trains with their loads, unless strongly guarded, are taken. The animals are kept secreted in the mountains several weeks, when they are driven by roundabout ways to the City of Mexico or elsewhere, and sold at a very low price, the parties purchasing, driving them to other distant parts where the brands are not known and no questions asked, and in their turn, selling them to a profit. This is the system pursued in New Mexico and Arizona by those interesting and well-beloved citizens of the United States, known as Apaches. The only difference is that the Government of Mexico has not yet reached that point of civilization and refinement which induces it to form treaties of peace and friendship with the highway Apaches of the Republic, or establish agencies whose duty it is to issue to the marauders rations, arms, &c.; neither does the Mexican Government establish military posts which serve only to create business for the robbers and cut-throats. And the Mexican Government, whether from a desire to put down opposition in business or not, does not matter here, but this Government does frequently catch and hang one of their highway Apaches. It might be well for the United States to learn how to regulate that portion of acquired Mexican territory named above, even before entering deeper into the speculation.

THE PAGAN DISTRICT.

The Miramon Government now holding power in the City of Mexico, has recently made a new division of this region of country, creating several new territories and districts. The section of country over which this Government rules, and in which it may be said its principles predominates, is confined to those districts immediately contiguous to the City of Mexico, and they ought, in all justice and propriety, to be marked out and known under the general name of the Pagan District. The geographical limits of this district can be as distinctly defined on the maps, as those of any State or Territory in the Republic. A perfectly accurate conception of its locality and extent, may be formed by taking a map of the Republic, and drawing a line from Perote south, to Tehuacan, on the northern border of the State of Oajaca, thence west through the State of Puebla to Amolaque, then circling through the State of Geirrere to Zacualpan, thence north along the eastern limit of the State of Michoacan to Queretero, thence east through the State of Queretero to Zimapan, and then down the western boundary of the State of Vera Cruz to Perote.

This circle comprehends an area equal to that of the State of Oajaca, and all new maps of Mexico published in the United States, ought to define, clearly and distinctly, this Pagan District, as it enables one to see at a glance, in how small a space, as compared with the entire Republic, are concentrated the evils of three hundred and thirty-eight years of a false religion and a wicked Government. Here lies the heart of the Mexican nation, wasting away at last in the rot of ages, yet still, in its wild pulsations, endeavoring to hold the pall of darkness between the sun and the earth, and sustain the flow of vice and corruption throughout the land. Here is found a concentration of intriguing heads, desperately corrupt hearts and thoroughly diabolical souls, and never, until this evil combination of humanity is overcome by a superior race, and blotted from existence by a higher order of things, will it cease, in a greater or less degree, to fulfill its devilish mission.

There does not exist in the Mexican race inhabiting this Pagan District, except among the women, neither in their religion, their Government, their morals, their habits or their social system—in short there is nothing in their physical or moral construction that affords the slightest foundation upon which to vest a hope for improvement or reform. With here and there a noble exception, all above the poor, laboring Indian, who is himself but little above the brute, are worse than useless. There are but two classes here. One is composed of honest fools without energy or individuality enough to do good or evil, the other of vicious villains ready for any species of villainy. All the ignorance, heathenism, vices, and worst propensities of the Spanish and Indian races combined, have settled in the form of a deleterious sediment on that fairest portion of God's creation, the Pagan District in Mexico. There is no religious, moral, political, social or chymical process by which this sediment can be rectified. Withdraw the foreign influence already existing in that district, (and recent events prove that it is not of a very high order,) leave the people to the teachings of their Church and Government, in twenty-five years, their fair domain would be like unto one great *lazaretto*, morally and physically.

But the balance of the country, more especially some particular sections, are less imbued with superstitution. The people are less demoralized; they are, both Indians and mixed breeds, of a higher and more energetic physical nature, and more ready in every respect to learn how to yield to the progressive influences of the age. This is the Liberal party of what is called the *Republic* of Mexico. This party is willing to learn something, and in this party is really the germ of improvement, good government and usefulness. It is not quite fair, therefore, to judge of the entire country by what we see in the Pagan District, as some very intelligent foreigners residing therein are disposed to do.

A comparison between the United States and Mexico is often instituted, and the writer takes this opportunity to advert to one of the principal reasons of the immense difference existing between them. Those who went from Europe to search for a new home in the United States, took with them their mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, and raised up a nation which commands the admiration of the world and gives everlasting hope to freedom. Those who went from Old Spain to New Spain took not their mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, but came alone, and on reaching the New World took to themselves *squaws*, and propagated a nation of trifling, bloody pagans who have become a by-word with all creation, It is not improbable that the moving principle of the army of fillibusters that is so ready to rush into Mexico from the United States to fight this miserable race, finds its origin more in squawism and love of universal license, than in patriotism.

The direct action of a United States military onslaught upon Mexico, and the back action upon the United States, form the most important point in the whole affair for the contemplation of American statesmen.

PUEBLA.

The foregoing remarks respecting the Pagan District I deemed necessary before resuming the narration of my journey from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. The city of Puebla is situated on a beautiful and elevated plain, or table land, in the *tierra templada*, 180 miles from Vera Cruz, and 75 miles from Mexico. My last letter landed me at Puebla in the evening, amid the ringing of bells which I found were sounding the hour of vespers, and there was no general celebration as I had supposed. But about 4 o'clock the next morning, I was aroused by a universal peal of bells. It continued down to the breakfast hour, until dinner, night and into the night. This universal and constant ringing of bells I found to be one of the daily manifestations of paganism in the City of Puebla. The subject of bells is clear and distinct. The chime or sound of church bells, in time of peace, falls sweetly upon the ear, and carries an influence softly sad or cheering to the soul. Church bells, "bells on the wind," marriage bells, funeral bells, sleigh bells, dinner bells and cow bells, each in moderation and in the proper place, perform their own particular service satis actorily, but when it comes to a city full of churches and the churches full of bells of all sizes and sounds, each one of which appears to be striving to clang-whang the loudest, out of all harmony and plason from early dawn till night, the ear is palled and one becomes disgusted with all bells. But thus it is in the City of Puebla, and in any other but a Pagan community, the priesthood would be indicted for causing an infernal nuisance.

The City of Puebla was founded at an early day by the Spaniards. The streets are perfectly level and run at right angles. The style of architecture which has come down from Assyria, and the solidity of structure which characterizes the labors of the Spaniard in this line, prevail here. The general arrangement of the city is exceedingly beautiful, and its locality is charming. The population is estimated at 70,000, and a more fanatical, thoroughly priest-ridden community cannot be found in the world. It is this fact which induces your correspondent to state here some of the reasons why he calls this a Pagan district in the heart of the country which proclaims to the world in magnificent terms, that it possesses "*Religion, Independencia,*" "*Libertad,*" "*Ley y Orden.*"

THE CHURCH.

A stranger arriving in Puebla, or any other large town or city within the Pagan District, will every day find performances going on in various of the churches calculated to excite his curiosity. He enters and encounters gathered there in a motly crowd exhaling unseemly odors and dispensing small vermin right and left. There are well-dressed, well-appearing individuals found in these gatherings, but filth, disease, deformity, brutishness and abject heathenism are the prevailing characteristics of those assemblages. It is a moral impossibility for one individual of respectable education, delicacy of feeling and moral sense—whether man or woman—to join a crowd in one of these *Pagodas* or *Jos* temples, called *churches*, without feeling ineffable disgust. No one will deny that numbers of these structures in themselves evince an imposing and noble order of architecture; and here, all that is good, respectable and decent ends. Some of the cathedrals and principal churches have considerable solid silver about the altars, but the prevailing style of the interior fitting-up is of the tinsel, flash and tawdry order, interspersed with miserable daubs of paintings and images intended to represent Jesus Christ, saints, virgins and martyrs. The style of raiment borne by these images, varies from a wisp of cloth to that of full military, fancy ball dress or Indian costume—a mixture to suit all tastes and all degrees of superstition. This is the interior aspect of the Mexican church at the present day, and yet in respect to images, there has been some improvement since the Spanish rule. The images they have now are disgusting enough to look at, but they were of a more wretched order fifty years ago. About that time, there was in one of the principal churches in the City of Mexico, an image of the most ghastly and horrid appearance, intended to represent the Saviour. Its eyes were worked by wires, and the large, blood-shot balls were made to roll in the most frightful manner whenever it was thought necessary to inspire terror. This hellish contrivance proved too much for the sensibilities of a portion of the worshippers, especially women *enceinte* and of a nervous temperament. Several cases of insanity occurring under its influence, it was finally removed, and now lies with other rubbish in an old stone house in the village of Guadalupa, near the capital.

The Roman Catholic forms and ceremonies are of course incorporated into the heathen worship of this people, and this is a standing disgrace to whatever there may be of good in the Roman Catholic faith. With forms and ceremonies such as masses, processions, feasts, confessions, chants, &c., and for the commission of crime of every degree, the purchase with hard cash of dispensations, licenses, indulgences and absolution, ends the duty of the pagan devotee. No instruction except such as tends to strengthen the bonds of superstition, is given or tolerated. The Mexican priest, arrogating to himself the right and power of Divinity, stands before the people and proclaims: "*your conscience and your money, or to eternal damnation I will send you.*"

The city of Puebla is full of pagodas, full of high officiating pagans, such as bishops, priests, friars, monks and Jesuits; full of pictures and images, outside as well as inside the pagodas. The ceremony of taking off hats in the streets of Puebla is carried on to a ludicrous extent. The people take off their hats whenever they meet bishop, padre, monk, friar or Jesuit; whenever they pass an image, either in paint, plaster or wax, and whenever the bells indicate that some particular performance is going on in the pagodas. I made a calculation that a pagan devotee of Puebla, in passing through the streets, takes off his hat to bishop, padre, friar, monk, Jesuit, picture, statue or bells, on the average at least once in every two minutes, or thirty times per hour, giving to one whose occupation requires him to be in the streets say eight hours per day, 240 opportunities to uncover.

During the several days of my sojourn in Puebla, there were what are called "*funciones solemnes*," or solemn performances in the pagodas, and grand processions in the streets, with candles, lanterns, banners with every description of heathen device thereon, bands of music and cannon, filth, flash, tinsel, noise, abject stupidity and pagan fanaticism, led by those claiming to represent Christ on earth. The groups of bishops, padres, &c., which I had various opportunities of seeing here, presented the worst shaped heads, and in their persons the most gross and sensual appearance of any body of men that can be produced in any quarter of the globe.

The number of priests, friars, monks, Jesuits, &c., in the city of Puebla, I could not ascertain with any degree of accuracy, but they form quite an army. The place contains one really magnificent cathedral, seventy-one churches and chapels, and twenty convents, most of which are the very worst species of clerical brothels. At the church doors you are pained and disgusted by the sights of the lame, blind, deformed and diseased, standing, sitting and lying, some on litters, and demanding charity "for the love of God, your mother's milk, and the most Holy Virgin, Maria." Almost every trace of the human face and form of some of these wretched mendicants is lost in disease and deformity. Yet the portals of this church, with its two hundred millions, and whose mission is charity, are crowded with the creations of its own infernal work. Of all that has been published respecting this portion of Mexico, I have yet to see the first line that gives one the remotest idea of the true condition of the people.

All this region of country at the present time is given up to rapine and murder. All the haciendas are suffering severely—some are approaching the point of ruin. A large portion of the proprietors are now residing in Puebla with their families, to avoid violence and annoyance from the lawful and unlawful banditti, who are constantly roaming over the country. Agriculture languishes, and all regular business in the towns and villages is exceedingly depressed. The city of Puebla itself has its full share of the evil. The poor are scarcely able to keep body and soul together, and many who have been in affluent circumstances are now needy. Religious and military officials carry matters with a higher hand than ever, coining gold out of the sweat and blood of the people; and this people, from first to last, are so lost in heathenism as to kiss the heel that is grinding them into the dust.

But what says the Mexican account of this city? There is a book in common use here, recently published and written by one who styles himself "Jesus Hermasa," the literal translation of which name is "Lovely Jesus." Speaking of Puebla, this book says: "The city contains 70,000 inhabitants, who are generally *valiant, hospitable, pious, courteous, and enlightened.*"

What can you make of such a people?

Having satisfied myself with regard to the community of Puebla, visited the Indian town of Cholulu, and seen something of the surrounding country, which is very beautiful, I resumed my journey to Mexico, taking a seat in the diligence at 4 A. M. The road between Puebla and the City of Mexico has been so very unsafe that, in order to keep up a communication between the two cities by diligence, the Government was obliged to appropriate an escort. This arrangement took place a few days before my arrival. We accordingly left with ten well mounted dragoons, and there was a relief at each post of about four leagues; until we reached the mountains, half way, the guard was increased, and there never were less than twenty to thirty in sight. The country from Puebla to Mexico, throughout the entire distance, is one of varied beauty. After leaving Puebla, you pass through the exquisitely beautiful valley of San Martin, and from thence begin to climb the highest mountains between the sea and the City of Mexico. About 12 M., high up in the mountains, you reach the little valley through which courses the small stream known as the Rio Frio. The village therein located, as seen from the top of the long hill, resembles a saw-mill settlement in Maine. And why not? A cold valley, rushing stream, and pine forests, which supply the City of Mexico in a great measure with lumber. As we drove up to the *fonda*, kept by a French woman six feet high, a regular Jonathan stood in the door, one of the old style, swallow tail, pantaloons retreating up his legs, and a huge, freshly-peeled pine walking-stick in his hand. He was the genius of a glass manufactory in the neighborhood.

The road over the mountains is generally in a shocking condition. As you reach the summit, the great valley of Mexico, in all its variety and beauty, bursts upon the view. Descending the zig-zag road you soon reach the table land, and pass on through villages and fields to the last post, ten miles from Mexico. From thence you pass over one of the finest avenues leading to the city. There were two well-filled coaches, and a mile from the city we met a cavalcade of some dozen *caballeros*, well mounted, who came out to greet friends, &c., and as we galloped on, I could not help thinking how much better this gay troup of some forty horsemen looked, escorting me into the city as a traveler rather than as a prisoner. President Miramon has my sincere thanks for this escort, and I wish all his troops were engaged in the like respectable duty. We entered the city at dusk, passed through the grand plaza, down a long street, dashed into a hole in the wall, rattled through arches and *patios*, and brought up with a jerk in the grand *patio* of the Hotel Iturbide. Your correspondent took a bath, ate dinner, and, for the first time in his life, went to bed in the city supposed to have been owned formerly by one Montezuma.

MITLA.

Balloon Ascension of Mr. John Lamountain from Watertown, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Woodruff House, Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 11, '59.

This long-expected ascension, which has been advertised so extensively throughout this section of country, took place in this village today. At an early hour wagon-loads of people from the rural districts began to pour in, and the town presented the appearance of a general holiday. The trains on the railroads passing through here were running this day at half fare, and made calculations to accommodate a large number of passengers. They were not disappointed, as some fifty car-loads brought in during the forenoon attested. The day was very warm and sultry, and presented the appearance of rain in the morning but it cleared away before noon. To add to the attractions a circus was to give "three grand performances," and numerous side exhibitions were in operation during the day. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 strangers were here, which made quite an addition to the appearance of this quiet town.

The place fixed for the ascension was a vacant lot near Stone-street, which had been fenced in and seats erected for the accommodation of the crowd, or rather, I should say, the *select* crowd, as the million had to stand. The inflation commenced at 1 o'clock P. M. The gas was generated in the inclosure under Mr. Lamountain's supervision, and it required some 4½ hours to manufacture a sufficient quantity to warrant an ascension.

During this long interval the crowd in the yard and on the neighboring housetops waited patiently, though some of the knowing ones predicted a "sell," and tried to spread the contagion. But the mass had confidence in the promises of the man who had made the most successful ascension on record, and watched the undulations of the large "bag," as its size gradually increased. The balloon had suffered some in its descent a month ago, and it had been found necessary to reduce it one-third on repairing. Shortly before 6 o'clock, it was announced that, although but two-thirds inflated, the ascension would take place, as no more gas was to be had. It was Mr. Lamountain's intention to take two persons with him—one a lady friend of his, the other Mr. Haddock, of the *Reformer*—who were on the spot, prepared to go. At 10 minutes of 6 o'clock, Mr. Lamountain stepped in the car, and bid good-bye to the spectators, announcing that it would be impossible for any one to go with him—there not being ascending power enough. The ropes were cast off, and the balloon shot rapidly upwards, amid the admiration of the vast crowd of spectators, who cheered him as he waved his hat in adieu. The balloon arose nearly vertically, but afterwards bore off to the north, until lost to view. Up to the present time (8:20 P. M.) nothing has been heard from it.

The day passed off without any disturbance or accident, and much credit is due the railroad and other authorities for the careful and successful manner in which everything was conducted. A.

OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Details of the Results of Battle—Visit to the Hospitals at Brescia—Condition of the French Wounded and the Austrian Prisoners—The Hungarians at Solferino—Curious Sanitary Regulations—Good Feeling and Kindness of the French Troops—Spies and their Treatment—Austrian Cruelties and Tyranny.

The following letter was intrusted by our correspondent "Malakoff," on leaving Brescia for Central Italy, to an agent who has allowed it to be detained beyond the proper date in reaching us. The facts, however, still merit attention.

Brescia, Sunday, July 10, 1859.

I have fallen again into the death train of Solferino. The battles are over and peace reigns, but it will be a long time before the souvenirs of the late war are effaced from this country. The battle-field is now deserted and quiet, and but for the deadened trees and the mounds of fresh earth, no one would suspect that so terrible a struggle had lately taken place there. It is here at Brescia that the horrors of that day are revived in the memory. This town now contains thirty-three hospitals devoted to the wounded, and each hospital numbers, on an average, two hundred beds. This would give a total of 6,600 wounded in the public establishments, and at least two other thousands have been received in private houses, for the people of the town are patriotic and thorough haters of Austria. It is true that the town has several times been taken by the French, but they never committed any such atrocities as those committed by Haynau in 1848; and under any circumstances these are the freshest in the memory. The town contains a population of 40,000, and for its size has more magnificent palaces and churches than any town in Italy. Haynau not only burned down the eastern gate and the palaces surrounding it, but he bombarded the town from the citadel on the hill, and many of the finely chiseled marble palaces bear the marks of the balls. These disfigurations of the architectural beauties of the town the citizens name the "foot-prints of Haynau," and they never look at them without heaping anathemas upon his name, already doubly damned. The town contains but two or three hospitals, the rest at the present moment being made up by churches and other public edifices.

At Brescia I met my *blasé* American again, and was glad to add his polyglot tongue to my much feebler one. Together we spent the day in visiting the hospitals and the citadel, and in picking up information of various kinds. There was ample occasion here to make the same censure in regard to the neglect of the wounded as made already in regard to the ambulance accommodations. The idea was forced upon us that the French were really practicing that cruel maxim of the more barbarous ages, that dead men were not to be thought of, and that badly wounded men were equivalent to dead men. On the French side they tell—in order to show their own superior humanity—that the Austrians bury the nearly dead in the same pit with the actually dead, in a tone which leaves the impression on the mind that their own humanity stops just short of this.

In several of the hospitals we found no French surgeon at all in attendance, and a considerable number of them were given up to Italian civil surgeons and doctors—men of good intentions, no doubt, but men who never practiced military surgery, and, perhaps, not much surgery of any kind, for a man who had practice at home would not desert it for a military hospital. In each hospital we saw from one to five regular male nurses, an Italian pharmacien, (who did nothing but give out the lint, poultice material, bandages and medicaments,) and a group of ladies in silk dresses and hoops—real ministering angels—who did the most of the nursing.

We talked with hundreds of the wounded men, asking them the nature of their wounds, how they received them, and how they had been treated. I talked with a Frenchman among the rest who was perhaps within a day, or two days at the furthest, from his death, and who told me that he had had his thigh bone crushed with a ball at the assault on the tower of Solferino. Eight days previously a French surgeon, the chief one at Brescia, had visited that hospital, and examined his wound. He said that there were spiculæ of bone in the wound, and that the limb must be amputated. The wounded man was only too willing, but since that day not a single French surgeon had appeared in the hospital, and the Italian surgeons paid him no attention whatever. He said that his bed even had not been made in all that time; his back was sore, and he could not move; the spiculæ of bone remained in the wound, and had determined an immense collection of pus; in fact, the poor fellow was under the influence of the intoxication of purulent absorption, and in that condition and in that hospital, recovery was impossible. He understood perfectly that he was a doomed man, and he said that, from the manner he had been treated he was sure they wished him to hurry, so as to put another in his bed. No one seemed even to have time to write a letter for him to his parents. This was not an isolated case; there were others as well as himself threatened with death; for it was now more than a fortnight since the battle, and all the lighter wounds were healed or convalescent, and discharged. An average of nearly one a day were dying in this hospital, and on account of this very gravity of the cases which remained, there ought to have been French surgeons in attendance.

At another hospital, (a large church, which contained about 250 wounded men, and of which the whole of one side, or one half the building, was occupied by Austrians,) we found on the Austrian side of the house a large proportion of mortal wounds, or wounds which had become mortal by inattention and the bad air of the hospital. The poor fellows were delighted beyond measure to find some one who could speak their language, and who could interpret their wants to the nurses, who, here, as elsewhere, were ladies in silk dresses. The reader can well imagine the delight of a man, who, mortally wounded and cognizant of approaching death, has had for days perhaps an unsatisfied desire on his mind, and who at last finds a tongue by which to interpret that wish to those about him. When it was known there was some one there who could speak German, there was a general clamor on the Austrian side of the house, and when the ladies in attendance heard the demands and explanations of the suffering fellows, they shed tears to find that for days they had been at their bedsides and had allowed to remain unsatisfied little wants which lay heavily on the sufferers' hearts, and which might have been gratified readily and without harm to the patients.

In this hospital we found, on the Austrian side, Hungarians, Lombards, Bohemians, Poles and Germans, but no Croats. Many of them had grave wounds, from which they could not recover, and where surgical relief was out the question. There were also wounds of a *bizarré* character, and among these we saw a man in whom both eyes had been carried away, the ball making a hole through the upper part of the nose, which still preserved its form, and allowed the light to pass through. A handsome young Bohemian had a ball lodged somewhere about the hip; amputation was, perhaps, impracticable—certainly useless; pus had formed, and he said that the doctor had told him that "if the pus went up it would kill him, but if it came to the skin he might get well." He said he thought it was going up, and his prognosis was surely right, for he was already slightly cadaveric. This man had lain on the field undiscovered *eight days*. Fortunately he fell by one of the canals for irrigation, under the bushes, where he had water and was protected from the burning sun. A Pole near this man had also a ball in the hip, but he was taciturn and appeared to be awaiting his death with resignation. A German, who had a ball pass between the two bones of the leg, was suffering severely, and insisted upon it that his leg must be amputated. The leg was swelled enormously, and the pain was so intense that he had to cry out in spite of himself. The women did not know what to do for him, and he could not tell them what he wanted. He was delighted to find an interpreter, and then asked for a poultice. *Polenta*, a sort of "mush" made of Indian meal, is the great resource of this country they put it into a man's mouth as well as on to his bowels; it is the head and front, the beginning and end of the cook's category, and without it there is no salvation, either for the well or the sick. The wound, notwithstanding its grave character, had absolutely nothing on it but some oiled lint. We advised a warm water *douche* and a poultice of *polenta*. These were simple remedies, which even the ladies in silk dresses could understand and apply, and they gave such relief to the poor fellow, that before leaving this hospital we saw them applying the same remedies to other sufferers.

In another hospital we encountered an Austrian officer who could neither speak French nor Italian and whose delight at finding an interpreter was beyond all expression. A ball had passed through the border of the right lung, another through the upper part of the thigh, and strange to relate, the wound of the lung was healing, while that of the thigh had given rise to the disease, or accident, if you please called *pourriture d'hôpital*, from which he could not possibly recover. He was aware of his approaching death, and he said that he had a mother and sisters whom he dearly loved, and whom he had not been able to inform of his condition. My companion took the address and promised to inform them by letter of what had occurred. The fate of this officer was peculiarly afflicting, for he was a man of education and no doubt of good family, and had suffered not only for the want of good nursing, but mentally, in anticipation of dying without being able to communicate with his friends. His was not an isolated case, however; most of the Austrians who died in Italian hospitals were unable to communicate with their friends on account of the language and the difficulty of sending letters. When there were but a few wounded, as at Montebello, not only were all their wants attended to with alacrity, but they were in some sort "lions" for the time; but things were materially changed between Montebello and Solferino. Wounded Austrians in Italian hospitals multiplied from hundreds to thousands, and no longer remained objects of special interest. Like the others, they were allowed somewhat to take care of themselves, and on account of the want of language, fared the worse. At the same time it ought to be remarked that no distinction was anywhere made in the official treatment of the wounded, whether friends or enemy, while the voluntary aid, being mostly furnished by the ladies, was directed more particularly to the Germans. This fact cannot be explained by any political reasons, for, as I have already observed, the people of Brescia have had too many causes of hatred to the Austrians, to show them any partiality now. But it must be recollected that the Austrians only slightly wounded on the field of battle made their escape with the retreating army, while those unable to escape from the gravity of their wounds fell into the hands of the French. Then their wounds were grave, and their wants many; they were prisoners in a strange country, and could not speak the language—a combination of circumstances the most complete to inspire sympathy.

The nursing and the medical attendance in all the hospitals we visited, were, like the ambulance department, totally insufficient. No army surgeons in the world, it is safe to assume, are superior, either in science or administrative ability, to the surgeons of the French army; *but the wounded of Solferino were not well treated in any sense*—neither in the mode of conveyance, nor the nursing, nor the surgical treatment. The conclusion, therefore, is, that no calculation had been made for such an immense number of wounded, and that the surgeons were insufficient in number. The deaths here are about thirty daily on a total of ten thousand, and in view of the length of time which has elapsed since the battle, three-fourths of these deaths must be attributed to the bad hygienic conditions which surround the patients.

We obtained an order from Gen. De Cottes, commandant of Brescia, to visit the citadel on the hill. This is the stronghold of the place, and commands not only the town but the plain beyond. It is an immense pile of fortifications, barracks, prisons and arsenals. It looks right down upon the town, and dates from the earliest period of the Christian era. We had to go through various inspections and presentations of arms before we had finally passed the old draw-bridge and arrived within the citadel proper. It is in charge of the French, and an immense tri-color floats over it. Here we found a large number of Austrian prisoners, about thirty spies, a considerable number of French soldiers in prison on short terms, for violations of discipline, and a park of Austrian artillery, which the latter left here when they made their precipitate retreat from Brescia.

We had a long talk with the Austrian prisoners, and gained from them much valuable information. One young man of great intelligence and a good deal of dignity of character, told us that his Regiment, mostly Hungarians, twelve hundred strong, all laid down their arms after the first fire. They detested the Austrian Government, and hoped by passing over to the side of the Allies that they would get back to Hungary, where he said the revolution would soon break out, and then he swore by the God of the Magyars, if they were only back there once more, they would never get them under the power of the double-headed eagle of Austria again. We told him that an armistice had been declared, and that the two Emperors were about to meet at Villafranca and embrace. The prisoners were thunderstruck at this piece of intelligence, and like everybody else could not understand it. This young man said that for several days before the battle of Solferino, his Regiment had marched and counter-marched around that town (Brescia) until they knew the country by heart. Their commander did not seem to know whether to stand and give the French a field-battle or not, or if he was decided on giving battle, he did not seem to be decided as to the best ground on which to stand. During all these marchings and counter-marchings which often took place at the most unexpected hours, they had but little food and were much worn out. At last the stand was taken on the plain of Castiglione, and the day of the battle his Regiment had not had a mouthful of anything to eat. [The French army, however, was in the same condition; scarcely anybody had time to eat anything in the morning, and the two armies thus fought sixteen long hours on empty stomachs.] At the moment they gave themselves up to the French their movement was perceived by another regiment which had time to secure a few of their men who were immediately shot as deserters. This young man had an ugly wound on his nose, and I asked him how he got it. He said that after he had been taken prisoner one of the dragoons who had rushed on them, in the confusion of the moment slashed him across the face with his sabre. He spoke of this incident in a tone of excuse, and attributed it entirely to a mistake. He was no doubt right, for just in proportion as a French soldier is savage and unfeeling till he has conquered, is he humane and magnanimous when he is victor. We asked him if he had been well treated, and if he was content with the French. He said he was perfectly satisfied with his treatment, and that they lived in common with the French soldiers, their guardians. We translated this to the French soldiers standing by, when one of them exclaimed:

"*Tiens!* Why not? They are human beings like ourselves, and go to war because they are ordered to. Why shouldn't we treat them as brothers?"

While conversing with the young Hungarian a large number of the prisoners collected around, and they all gave a hearty assent to what he said. A lieutenant of the Hungarian Hulans asked to go down to the outer barrier with us, but the French soldiers mildly told him he could not leave the upper court where he was. But he said, "The gentlemen say there is an armistice; there is, therefore, no reason to be so strict." The prisoners, however, run about the large court and into and out of the large rooms they occupy in the donjon of the castle with as much freedom as if it were their proper barracks; they are only prohibited from descending toward the entrance.

We were admitted into the three rooms in the upper part of the prison tower which contained the spies. I admit that for myself I put my foot over the threshold with a feeling such as I had never before experienced in the presence of any fellow-creatures. It was a feeling of repulsiveness slightly mingled with fear. There might have been thirty of them, mostly middle-aged or old men. They sat around the rooms on little piles of straw, leaning their backs against the stone walls; a few of them were playing ten pins on the stone floor with some pegs and cannon balls the French soldiers had lent them; they seemed very silent, however, even those engaged in the game, and when we entered they all gazed at us curiously as if trying to divine the motive of our visit. I fancied at least that I had never seen such a mass of repulsive faces before. Yet some of these men may have been innocent, and if they were, I can well imagine what their feelings must have been. To be suspected of a murder is an honor compared to that of being suspected of betraying one's country. Some of these men, however, were Austrians. What will be done with them now I do not know; but if found guilty, they will hardly be shot, especially if peace is declared.

I have already told you that the French were more lenient to the spies than the Italians, and that while the latter had shot all their spies, the former had shot none. This was a mistake, as I have since learned. The French have shot several under aggravated circumstances, but, as you have most probably received the recital of these incidents through other sources, I need not repeat them here. The following circumstance in connexion with the subject was related to me by a member of Gen. Niel's *etat major*. At Novara, a man came into the camp from across the Ticino, (where the Austrians then were,) and said that he was a farmer from the neighborhood of Magenta, that he had a wife and children, and that the Austrians had come to his house that morning, telling him to across the river and bring back to them as complete a report as he could of the French force and position at Novara. They told him that if he was not back in 24 hours they would kill his wife and children and burn his house down. He said to the French: "The Austrians may kill my wife and children and burn my house, but I cannot be a spy—I will not betray my country." The French retained him in the camp, and as the battle of Magenta was fought the next day, there is reason to believe that the Austrians did not carry out their infamous threat.

When the French army was passing through Brescia on the way to meet the enemy at Solferino, the medical officers were obliged to put into operation a singular sanitary measure in order to preserve as many as possible of the soldiers for the battle. They ordered that after taking in a week's supply of provisions, all the houses of bad repute should have their doors bricked up, an order that was actually carried into execution.

The Duke D'Abrantes, a grandson of Mme. de Staël, is lying here dangerously wounded, and is not expected to live. Gen. Dieu is recovering. Two Austrian officers of high social rank—they call them Princes at the hospital—are lying in a precarious situation in private rooms at one of the civil hospitals. The French honor them with a guard at the door of their rooms. MALAKOFF.

LATE FOREIGN ITEMS.

Foolish Britons in France.

The London *Post* says: Our Paris correspondent sends the following humorous sketch, which applies to but too many of our countrymen on the continent, while laboring under the combined effects of the panic of invasion and dim visions of military distinction to be achieved by themselves:

My friend Capt. Hawkesbury has just returned from London and called upon me to day, exclaiming "How are you, old fellow?—come to have a little chat about things in general." Hawkesbury's political opinions about France and the Emperor Napoleon have undergone a slight change. I give you his language of to-day—"Do you think, sir, we're going to stand it? Do you suppose half-a dozen newspaper scamps, living in London garrets, are going to be allowed to drag the British empire into a war with France? No, Mr. M——d, we will not have it, sir, And I should like to know what the two countries are to go to war about! Nonsense! Just look at the depreciation of property at the bare idea of a war! Why, sir, we shall have double income tax to pay for years, all of us, which will fall heavy on us poor soldiers." Hawkesbury, of the militia, always will call himself "a soldier." Now, his military history—his life, in fact, may be told in a few words. Hawkesbury is simply a retired wine merchant, and a very jolly good fellow. He got his commission from the Earl of ——, the noble and gallant Colonel of the Heavy C—— C——, the Earl having still a very large unpaid account with Hawkesbury's famous port and sherry house in the city. Hawkesbury declares we have no right to abuse France and the Emperor, if by so doing we cause the income tax to be doubled. He went so far as to say certain newspaper writers ought to be hanged, and if the freedom of the Press is to bring England into a war and double the taxes, the gallant Captain thinks the sooner we get rid of the free Press the better. Hawkesbury thinks of writing to the Emperor Napoleon himself, and requesting his Imperial Majesty to reduce his army and navy. He intends to point out the great cost of large armaments, the danger their very existence creates of going to war, and other original observations. "The Emperor," he concludes, "knowing England well, knows what we will have and what we will not have." My friend in this respect is like many other Englishmen who honor us with a visit, and argue as if all the sovereigns and governments of Europe were to shape their policy to suit the wants, whims and wishes of a certain class of Englishmen. They speak as Englishmen spoke when the allies occupied Paris. I ventured to tell Hawkesbury that I feared we had lost much influence of late as a nation. Here the Captain became suddenly silent and sad, and asked for a little brandy and water. The brave Captain, I can easily distinguish, is not happy about France, although his opinions and tone are modified. He constantly breaks out with, "You see, we can't trust him Sir; we don't know what he may do. Now, do you know?...... Making the Villafranca treaty so suddenly! He may go to the Rhine—join Russia—make friends with Austria—who the devil can say?" I spare you Hawkesbury's ideas about "neutrality" and "non-intervention;" it is a sort of Hampton Court maze of political opinion, to which it would be cruel to introduce your readers. My friend is charming after dinner, when he delivers his opinions about reforms in the army. He is all for rifle cannon and wide trousers. He takes out his pocket-book and designs an infantry soldier's cap on a new plan, which has been sent to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Hawkesbury has expected an answer daily about it from the Horse Guards during the last three months. Altogether I find Hawkesbury as amusing and full of contradictions as ever. As we parted last night, he repeated what I think I have heard a thousand times, "Mind, the French may land in England; but by Jove, not a man will go back alive!"

Business in France.

The *Times* correspondent writes, Aug. 2:

"There were some large orders received in Paris last week for articles of luxury for Austria. One coachmaker received an order from Vienna for 40 carriages. The Russian Government likewise sent an order to Paris for 100 railway wagons. A petition was presented some days since to the Minister of Commerce from the inhabitants of 50 towns, with 2 315 signatures, praying for a reduction of the duty imposed on the importation of foreign coal. The Minister assured the deputation from the petitioners that the documents presented by them should be laid before the Emperor, and that he entertained no doubt that the system of zones would be changed. This system was invented at a period when the French Government anxiously desired to conclude a Customs' union with Belgium. The increase in the duty on coal imported by sea into that part of France which borders on Belgium was made for the purpose of assimilating as much as possible the Customs' law on that article with that of Belgium. At present there is no idea of a union of Custom—the Belgian tariff, moreover, has been modified in a liberal sense, and the establishment of railways has destroyed every combination imagined for equalizing the duties according to the cost price of the coal and to the distance it is conveyed. The accounts received from the wine-growing districts as to the prospect of a good vintage are contradictory. Great complaints are made of the *oidium* in the South, particularly in Languedoc and Roussillon, where it is said to have caused considerable damage. The excellent vintage of last year inspired the vine-dressers with too much confidence, and they committed a great fault in neglecting to cover the vines with sulphur at the proper moment. Fewer complaints are heard in Burgundy. It is said that hailstorms have caused vast damage in the Bordelais. In the Orleanais, likewise, much injury has been caused by some heavy showers. There is still a large stock of wine in the cellars of Bercy, and the brokers there, in order to force sales, tell their customers of the vines having blossomed in the worst possible condition and that a good vintage is not to be expected. A rise of 10f. the cask is announced at Orleans. A letter from St. Gilles of the 27th of July says that the *oidium* is making terrific progress, and that the vineyards never before presented a more unpromising appearance.

An Insolvent Member of Parliament.

Lord Edward Thynne, a brother of the Marquis of Bath, having succeeded Mr. Nicoll, the tailor, in the representation of Frome, an indignant British Democrat writes the following cheerful letter to the London *Star*:

Sir: Is there a law for the rich man and a law for the poor man? If to each equal protection is granted, then how comes it that the rich and powerful set law at defiance, while for the poor and weak escape is almost impossible?

Lord Edward Thynne, an insolvent, sits in the House as member for Frome. Mr. Townsend, the late member for Greenwich, lost his seat, being unable to pay his debts and from becoming a bankrupt. The member for Frome, Lord Edward Thynne, took the benefit of the Insolvent Act in 1829 and again in 1839. Neither does he offer (or has offered) the smallest dividend to his creditors. Yet he sits in the House, with his schedules on the file of the Insolvent Court, under the ban of its laws, and subject at any moment to be called upon by summons, and obliged to appear before its Commissioner to answer where he got the money to pay his election expenses. His own it could not be, for if it were it would be a robbery of his creditors as all his moneys and subsequently acquired property was invested in the Insolvent Court for their benefit, and cannot be used without the sanction of the official assignee. If the noble lord had passed through the Bankruptcy Court and obtained his certificate, he would have become free, and if elected for any place could legally take his seat in Parliament. But it is not so; he is an insolvent, and liable to all the disabilities of an insolvent with still unliquidated debts.

Under these circumstances I trust the House of Commons will not permit its own honor, dignity, and high character to be called into question, by allowing Lord Edward Thynne, because connected with and a scion of a noble, aristocratic, and powerful family, the privilege of retaining his seat, unpurged of his insolvency, when it would not extend a similar indulgence to Mr. Townsend the poor plebean, whose difficulties were owing to exertions to earn his honest bread by the sweat of his brow for the support of his family.

I inclose my card, and beg to apologise for trespassing at such length on your attention; but I am anxious to learn, on public grounds, whether an insolvent so circumstanced as Lord E. Thynne, can justly sit, or is a proper person to sit in the House as one of our legislators. I remain, &c.,

A CREDITOR OF LORD E. THYNNE.

July 25, 1859.

The last Phase of the Shakespearian Discovery.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir: I beg to forward you the following communication, which I have just received from Mr. Parry in reference to Mr. Collier's letter of the 16th inst.

I may add that Mr. Parry states, in conversation, that his *Shakespeare* was bound in smooth dark leather, with a new back, which was lettered, that there was no name of any former possessor written on the cover; and that part of the margins containing the emendations had been ploughed off by the carelessness of the binder.

On the other hand, Mr. Collier's folio is of the edition of 1632; it is bound in rough light colored sheep, not rebacked nor lettered at all; has on the upper cover, written in a bold recent hand, "Tho. Perkins, his booke;" and the corrections have not been injured by the binding.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. E. S. A. HAMILTON.

Department of MSS., British Museum, July 29.

July 28, 1859.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your application, I have only to make the following statement, in which you will see that Mr. Collier's memory and mine are in question.

In Mr. Collier's letter to the *Times*, printed July 19, 1859, he states that he was coming to call on me in 1853 with the "corrected folio of 1632 under his arm," and that he showed it to me in the road, and that I gave it back to him with these words, "That it was my book—it is the same; but it has been much illused since it was in my possession."

Now, I believe Mr. Collier to be utterly incapable of making any statement which is not strictly in accordance with his belief. I remember well meeting him, as he says, in the road, and as I was then very lame from having hurt my knee by a fall, and was using sticks to assist me in walking, he kindly did not allow me to turn back, but walked with me in the direction I was going. I well remember some of the conversation we had during our walk; but I have not the slightest recollection that the volume of *Shakespeare* was then under his arm, or of my having asserted that "it was my book."

Previously to this interview with Mr. Collier he had shown me the *fac simile* which he mentions in his letter, when I immediately said, on seeing it, that it was from my book. I now believe that I was mistaken, and that I was too hasty in identifying *the volume* from a *fac simile* of a part of a page of it. At that time Mr. Collier knew that there were several corrected folios of *Shakespeare* in existence, but he did not tell me that there were. At that time I did not know that there was any other corrected folio in existence, and I therefore supposed that Mr. Collier's *fac simile* could only have been taken from my book. It was not till the 14th of this month that I learnt from Sir Frederick Madden that there are five or six corrected folios now in being, but he (Sir Frederick) did not tell me so till he had laid on the table Mr. Collier's corrected folio, and then he seemed surprised that I did not recognize it.

Again I repeat that, having frequently since the 14th of this month, when I saw Sir Frederick Madden, tried to recollect everything about the book, I cannot remember that Mr. Collier ever showed me the book, but I well remember his showing me the *fac simile*. I may be wrong and Mr. Collier may be right.

I have a very [illegible] Mr. Collier's [illegible] was a copy of the edition [illegible] impression rather surprised when I saw Mr. Collier's "supplemental volume" (1853) to find that *his* book was of the edition of 1632.

I may also add that I certainly did not tell, and could not have told Mr. Collier, that Mr. Gray "was partial to the old books," for I believe he set no value at all on them.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

F. C. PARRY.

Mr. N. E. Hamilton, British Museum, W. C.

Blondin Matched by a Barber.

The London *Morning Star* publishes a letter describing the feat of a barber on the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, the tallest in England, being 400 feet in height, which may be fairly set off against M. Blondin's rope dancing over the Falls:

Sir: Having observed in your impression of to-day a paragraph, headed "Daring Feat," recounting the ascent of Salisbury spire recently made by James Matthews, for the purpose of oiling the vane at the top of it, perhaps it may not be uninteresting to your readers to be informed that this is, and has been, a not unfrequent proceeding as long as my memory, extending over more than thirty years, serves me; and further, that some few years ago, I think in 1850, eight persons ascended the spire, accompanied by a hairdresser of the city, and seating themselves allowed their heads to be there and then partially deprived of nature's covering through his agency.

I am happy to add that this worthy pupil of Figaro is still amongst us; and that he may long be spared is the wish of, Sir, your most obedient servant, X. X.

Salisbury, Saturday, July 23, 1859.

English Electioneering.

Bottling a Voter.—Another "bottling" case awaits the decision of the magistrates of Bury. On Saturday Squire Howarth, railway laborer; James Park, iron founder, and Squire Lever, cab proprietor, were charged with attempting to carry off one John Parkinson, in order to prevent his voting at the last election or Bury. Parkinson, who appears to have been an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Frederick Peel, made his way on the evening of the nomination day to the neighborhood of the Albion Hotel, one of the strongholds of Mr. Barnes' friends. He was asked in, treated to some beer, and ultimately to some rum, by James Park. He states that he saw Park pour a dark liquid into the glass, and it is alleged that this dark liquid was laudanum. Soon after quaffing off the draught he became drowsy, and expressed his determination to go. Park pressed him to remain, but he would not. He was thereupon thrust into a cab driven by Squire Lever, the other two defendants getting inside to guard their prisoner. Parkinson was, however, soon released through the vigorous intervention of a friend, and was able to record his vote next day, although, as he states, he did not get rid of "a strong taste of laudanum in his mouth" for three days. The case has been adjourned.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Mr. "Ninevah" Layard Indorses Mr. Cobden.

A banquet was given to Mr. Layard at York, on Friday, July 22. Mr. Layard delivered an able speech, in the course of which he expressed his conviction that Mr. Cobden was perfectly right in declining, at present, to enter the Cabinet.

Sanitary Reform.

A great public meeting was held in London by the Ladies' Sanitary Association on July 21, at which Lord Shaftesbury presided. Speeches were made by the chairman, by Mr. Monckton Milnes, M. P., the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and other leading men, and the *News* speaks of the occasion as the beginning of a "great educational movement."

Ward's Signals in Europe.—Mr. W. H. Ward, of Auburn, United States of America, yesterday exhibited in Woolwich Dock-yard, by permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, his patent invention for transmitting messages and carrying on correspondence of any length from ship to ship becalmed or sailing within telescopic sight of each other on the ocean, with equal facility to that of the electric telegraph on land. The exhibition was witnessed by Commodore the Hon. James R. Drummond, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, in his official capacity as Superintendent, attended by the entire body of officers representing the various departments of the yard. One of the instruments was erected at either end of a long inclosed lobby adjoining the dock-yard factory, when a lengthened test of messages and replies was satisfactorily carried out. The experiment was extremely interesting and conclusive as to the merits of the apparatus, the result of which was promptly transmitted to Lord Clarence Paget by special direction of the Commodore to that effect, the invention having been pronounced one of the most important of the kind hitherto produced, and likely to be productive of immense benefit to the entire naval and merchant service afloat. The weight of the instrument, which is of the simplest construction, does not appear to exceed 14 lbs. It represents the form of a cross, exhibiting five alphabetically-marked lamps, which are worked by a process resembling the keys or notes of a piano slowly depressed, and at the termination of each sentence the lights are clouded. As regards the working of the instrument, the principal officers of the *Fisgard* who yesterday attended the experiments affirmed, without hesitation that any boy of Her Majesty's fleet could obtain a perfect mastery of the system by a couple of evenings' study.

The Government Scheme of a Reserve Volunteer Naval Force.—A Government bill, under the care of Lord C. Paget and Mr. Whitbread, empowers the Admiralty office to raise and keep, from time to time, a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers," such corps to be raised by purely voluntary entry from seafaring men and others deemed suitable for the service. The term of service will be five years and no longer. The volunteers may be trained and exercised 28 days in each year, both on board ship and on shore, and they may be called into actual service, in case of need, by command of the Queen. When this extreme measure is resorted to the volunteers must serve in the navy for three years, but the service of volunteers in actual service may be extended two years by proclamation. Extra service will bring with it extra pay. The volunteers will be victualled (when called out) like seamen of the fleet; they will be exempt from the militia service, and will be under regulations eligible to our hospital of invalids at Greenwich. They may be also pensioned by the Board of Admiralty. Masters of merchant vessels must make notations on their rolls respecting any of their crews belonging to the volunteer corps, and report from time to time. Volunteers absent from training and drill will be punished by a fine of £20. The preamble of this important bill recites the expediency of keeping a reserve volunteer force of seamen for service in Her Majesty's fleet in time of emergency.

Death of a Belgian Leader.—The great leader of Belgian independence, and the prime promoter of its severance from Holland in 1830, has just died at Brussels, D. G. de Potter. In 1829 (12th Dec.) he stood before the Tribunal of Brabant, arranged for a pamphlet against Dutch rule, and had for advocate Van de Weyer, now Ambassador at London; eighteen months' imprisonment and 1,000 florins fine made him a popular idol. A fresh article in *Le Courrier des Pays Bas* got him eight years' exile, from which he returned in a few months to sign, foremost, the decree, 3d October, 1830, proclaiming the Independence of Belgium. He is author of an admirable life of Scipio Ricci, Bishop of Pistoia, to whom Tuscany owes its Leopoldine laws in church matters, and the comparative purification of its Christian worship. Born at Bruges, in 1786, he spent his old age in retirement, and though his Dutch namesake may be more famous, the Belgian Potter has done in his day somewhat more substantially useful than the painter of bulls.

Health of Florence Nightingale.—The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "I am sorry to learn (*apropos* of military hygiene) that Miss Florence Nightingale continues to lose strength under her continued labors. The scenes and sufferings of the Crimea made a deep and abiding impression on her devoted and deep nature. She determined after her return to give herself up to the removal of the manifest sources of that evil which she had beheld in full play in the lazar-houses of Scutari and under the dismal hospital marquees before Sebastopol. Ever since the conclusion of peace she has been laboring at the work of barrack and hospital improvement, with a view to the amelioration of the health of the soldier and the increase of his comforts. She has persevered in this labor in spite of impaired health and failing strength, and she has told her friends, when they remonstrate with her, and urge her to take repose, that it is her vocation; she must work at these objects till either she sinks at her work or sees it accomplished. She has all along been the right arm of the Barrack and Hospital Commission, and, with them, has had to struggle against all the entanglements of red tape, and the obstacles of a *vis inertiæ*, and prejudice against improvements which are difficult for civilians even to conceive."

Marriage of Albert Smith.—The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: "Mr Albert Smith is so much everybody's acquaintance by this time that his marriage becomes almost a public event. It came off this morning. The Rev. J. M. Bellew united the happy pair. Mrs. Albert Smith was Miss Mary Keeley, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley. What a favorite the scion of such a union of stocks should prove if he should take to amusing the public!

POLITICAL.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the *Philadelphia Press:*

"The Administration Democrats of Texas have had a severe contest against 'Old San Jacinto,' and have been whipped. The candidate who ran against Gen. Houston was regularly nominated, and ran upon the platform of Mr. Buchanan, and yet, in the *Constitution* of this morning there is an article claiming that Gen. Houston, who was elected over the Administration Democrats of Texas, is a fast friend of Mr. Buchanan! It is notorious that Houston has always publicly expressed the greatest contempt for the President. What will such men as Reagan, Wigfall, John Marshall, and other well known Democrats in Texas, say to this? Opposition to the regular nominations, on the part of the Administration, is a heinous offence whenever that opposition is manifested against the Administration, but any Democrat can be elected against a regular Democratic ticket who was upon the platform of the Administration, and be pardoned. Although Gen. Houston ran, and was elected, in distinct opposition to the Administration, and so publicly stated his position to be, his victory is now claimed by the *Constitution* as an Administration triumph!

Since the peace in Italy, and the declination of Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for reëlection, J. B. has been greatly disturbed about the apparition of George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania—American Minister at London—following his example in 1855-56, and becoming a candidate for the succession. I wrote to you some time ago, about a promise which had been given to a distinguished New-Yorker of the mission to the Court of St James, and I will not be at all surprised if Mr. Buchanan should insist upon putting somebody into his old place as a reward for expected services, if not for past friendship"

The Hon. Wm. Dennison, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, addressed a public meeting at Lebanon, Ohio, on the 11th August, on the political issues of the day. He denounced Administration extravagance, met the Slavery question with a strong expression of Free-Soil sentiment and spoke in severe terms of the Fugitive Slave Law, of which he remarked:

"He had forgotten to remark that when the Fugitive Slave Law was before Congress, the Democratic Presses of the State, almost universally condemned it. They pronounced it then, as he himself had in his letter to the Cleveland Convention, "insulting to the people of Ohio." The people of Ohio were, as a body, willing to carry out all the compromises of the Constitution, the Fugitive Slave clause excluded, but they did object to having it enforced in such a way as to insult the people of the State. A jury of twelve Ohio men were fully as competent to try the question of property in an alleged fugitive from Kentucky, as a jury of Kentuckians were to try the question of property in a horse said to be stolen from Ohio."

The *Southern Guardian*, published at Columbia, S. C., denies that Senator Hammond is to be regarded as a reliable exponent of the Palmetto Democracy. It says:

"The fact that the *Advertiser* is published in the neighborhood of Senator Hammond gives it no claim to be recognized as the pulse of the Democracy (that is to say, the people) of South Carolina. Gov. Hammond, although occupying the high position of Senator, does not, so far as his Beech Island speech is concerned, reflect the sentiment of the people of this State. He was chosen to the Senatorial office by the State Rights men of the State, and the veriest tyro in the school of South Carolina politics knows that the doctrines and counsel he uttered on that memorable occasion meets the fullest condemnation from every Southern Rights Man in South Carolina. Whatever influence, therefore, he may have, (if he has any,) or the politics of the *Advertiser* does not, in any sense, create it the organ of the political sentiment of this State."

Senator Douglas writes to the Maine Democracy, in reply to an invitation to speak in that State:

Your letter informs me of the action of the members of the State Committee, appointed by the State Convention which assembled at Bangor on the 30th ult., whereby the invitation of their predecessors to me was ratified, and a "Sub-Committee of seven appointed to make the necessary arrangements" for my visit, if the invitation should be accepted.

These proceedings of the authorized agents of the Democracy of Maine fill me with profound gratitude, and nothing but an imperative sense of duty which I owe to others could prevent an acceptance of the invitation which they have so generously tendered me. My private letter to you, under date of the 12th inst., informed you of the delicate health of my family, and expressed the fear that it would be impossible, under such circumstances, for me to leave them during the next month—August—when the State Committee require my services. A formal reply to the invitation of the Committee was purposely withheld in the hope that I might, after all, be enabled to accept it, as was, and still is, my cordial wish. My family physician now advises me that it would be highly imprudent for me to make the contemplated visit, and requires me to remain with my family, whose health has been, and is, such as to render our usual residence at Chicago during the recess of Congress impracticable.

I have read the resolutions adopted by your recent State Convention with the liveliest satisfaction. The Democracy of Maine have planted themselves firmly on the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, and, if they fight the battle manfully, as I am confident they will, success will crown their efforts. The odds are against them, I admit; but they can be and will be overcome by vigorous, energetic political action. Let them go into the contest with stout hearts and strong arms, resolved to win, and if they do not rout their opponents they will so cripple them at least that they will put a Democratic triumph in Maine in 1860, beyond contingency or dispute. I am, with the highest respect, very truly yours, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Forsyth, in the Mobile *Register*, is the chief spokesman of that faction in the South which indorses the morality and necessity of the African Slave-trade. A leading article in his paper of the 9th August discusses the relative morality of the traffic, argues that the horrors of the middle passage arise from the concealment to which those engaged in the trade are compelled to resort: and proceeds to defend piracy in a perfectly straightforward and business-like style. We make one or two choice extracts from this choice article

"Both in ethics and in law the criminality of an act depends on the intent, and on its abstract rightfulness. If a physician, with all due care and exercise of skill, administers a drug which instead of curing determines death, he is absolved by his conscience and by the law of man. Yet, if a man, while engaged in a felonious undertaking, kills another, though that killing be accidental, it is deemed murder in ethics and in law. It has never been thought an abstract wrong to bring emigrants from Europe to these shores, though unutterable misery has often attended this bringing; hence the law applied itself to the mitigation of the evils, but did not interdict immigration. Many pursuits, among them some of the most indispensable, peculiarly expose the human frame and human life to serious perils. The working in certain metals is known to produce incurable diseases; our common place phosphorus matches are produced at the expense of life and health; the delicate laces which ladies prize so highly, cost the perpetual dimness or total blindness of almost a majority of the young eyes devoted to that task. There is, perhaps, no mechanical pursuit which has not its peculiar risks of accident, its peculiar disease, or danger to the physical system. The painter's colic would, however, be a poor argument for the prohibition of that trade; so would the liability of masons to fall from scaffoldings be against the building of houses. No percentage of deaths among seafaring men could be an argument for the suppression of the sailor's vocation. What are called the liberal professions form no exceptions. The risks of the physician or clergyman only ennoble his humane calling. The missionary, encountering chances of peril tenfold those of the most forward soldier on the bloodiest battle-field, is esteemed a martyr, and those that send him feel themselves engaged in a Heaven-blessed work.

We allege these illustrations—and they will suggest to every mind countless others—not as affording in every instance an exact parallel to the African Slave-trade, but to show that the abstract morality of every human action must decide the weight and importance of any objection that can be urged against it."

Again, Mr. Forsyth says:

"Africa's principal commodity has always been slaves—thousands of years ago merchants brought them across the Sahara to the Mediterranean; they were an important article of trade on the Red Sea; and every child knows from the *Arabian Nights* that African slaves were common in the East from time immemorial. If we take the objectors' own figures for the value of the palm-oil, it is a pitiful sum in itself, and becomes absolutely ridiculous when compared to the value of the products of civilization which Africa would receive in exchange for the slaves we might buy of her. Something too is said about the labors of the missionary that would be interfered with. The very reverse can be demonstrated; but we content ourselves with the admitted fact, that as the result of all the money and heroic lives spent since the days of Vasco de Gama, there are not now in all *Negro* Africa one hundred thousand professing Christians. To this fact, which we state not rashly, we contrast four millions of the black race, most of whom are members of Christian churches or more or less influenced by their teachings, and all of whom live under the benign influence of Christianity."

The Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention, which met at Columbus last week, adopted resolutions denunciatory of the Fugitive Slave law, exhorting the clergy to preach against the sin of Slavery, and indorsing the action of the Oberlin rescuers. It was also determined to employ a lecturer to canvass the State, and, if possible, to establish a newspaper organ. The meeting was largely attended.

Letter from the Hon. F. W. Pickens on Popular Sovereignty.

We are permitted to publish the following extract of a very interesting lettter from our Representative at the St. Petersburgh Court, the Hon. F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina:

You give a gloomy view of affairs among our friends. You speak of the South not being liberal enough. I know not what you refer to, but my own opinion is, that at this juncture in our affairs things ought not to be pushed to an extreme either North or South. The extreme and revolutionary ground taken by a large party North, has necessarily driven the South, or a portion of it, to take extreme ground in defence. Mr. Seward declared that Free and Slave States could not exist in one Union—either the Slave States must become free, or the Free States become slave, &c. Now all know that the Free States never can become Slave States, and of course such a declaration by an authorized leader of the great popular party North, is nothing more or less than a declaration of extermination or subjugation, and is a direct war upon the Federal Union. Yet the majority at the North seem to sustain him. I think it an error, and am glad that but few persons South assume that there must be Congressional legislation in advance to protect Slavery by law in the new Territories. It is by no means a demand of the South. For legislation involves discretion and deliberation, and that gives jurisdiction in Congress over the whole matter. And yet if popular sovereignty, in a people of a Territory, gives a Territorial legislature the right to declare, before they are a State, in what property shall consist and in what it shall not consist, then "popular sovereignty" gives them more power than Congress itself has, for it is the Constitution alone that can declare that. To declare this, is the highest exercise of sovereign power, and can emanate alone from the original law of society, made as a compact by a people or peoples, in convention assembled. There is no such thing as "popular sovereignty," except as expressed through forms of law, unless in cases of revolution; then it becomes a great natural right, inherent in man. "Popular sovereignty," in habitual ordinary legislation assuming jurisdiction over property, is mob law. A territorial legislature has no "popular sovereignty" in any sense. There is no such thing even as the sovereignty of the people of the United States; but there is such a thing as the sovereignty of the *people of the States*—as ascertained and expressed through the States. There is no soverignty in the Government of the United States, for it is the creature of the Constitution, which is a compact between real sovereigns. What proves this is, that there is no power to alter or add to that compact, except through three-fourths of the States themselves in separate Conventions assembled—and these States can even abolish the Government, and make a new Government entirely. There is sovereign power, and this is the sovereignty of the United States. There is no power in the Government of the United States to create even a freehold and the grant of land in the new States or Territories, only vests a freehold by the Government, as the agent and trustee of the conjoined sovereignty of the States by special compact, giving the Government power "to make all needful rules and regulations as to the public territory," &c. The people of a Territory are in a chrysalis state, and the very term "Territory" shows it, for it is not a State. A State is not *population alone;* but it is boundary, land, water, location, eminent domain, organic and fixed law—fundamental and independent right. All this is in the idea of a State. Population legislating against property before the community have made a compact and organic law to give them the attributes of a State, is a solicism. That popular sovereignty which looks to the people as the original source of all power—a great, inherent and inalienable right to be exercised in the last resort, on great occasions, to vindicate the liberties and the power of a people when there has been oppression, or to create and make a new government—is a great right, and lies as the basis of American Independence. But popular sovereignty to be exercised in habitual and daily legislation by the people assembled, is full of confusion and impracticable. All mere legislative assemblies are derivative, and in no point of view have they any popular sovereignty. There is no power in Congress to create a State—that is an emanation of sovereignty and belongs to the people in Convention—and in that Convention, making a State, they can give the powers and forms of a State. The only power Congress has is in these words, "New States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union," which pre-supposes the State created, and under the power given from the States in the compact of Union, which allows Congress to make all "needful rules and regulations" respecting the Territory, &c., &c. They can confer the right on the people within certain boundaries or their Territories to assemble, under certain regulations, to form a State, and if it has a "Republican form," and does not violate the "needful rules and regulations which Congress has prescribed beforehand in the "Territory," then they are bound to admit it, and have no right to look *de hors* the record making the State. This is all the power they have, and there is nothing short of an original organic law of *any State* that can say, in what property *shall consist*, or in what it shall *not consist*. "Popular Sovereignty" or "Squatter Sovereignty," for any such purpose is revolutionary, and assumes rights in a state of nature, and leads directly to confusion and conflict. And so, too, does any jurisdiction in Congress so declare in *advance*, in what property shall consist or not consist amongst a people of a Territory previous to their becoming a State. This belongs to the Federal Constitution, and to be expounded by the Federal Judiciary in "all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution," and in the very terms of the compact itself. It must be a "case" arising between "meum and teum," and on an issue presented in Court. Any other doctrine confers upon legislation what belongs to the Constitution alone, and will lead to confusion, and a dangerous assumption of legislative discretion and power. Hence the wisdom of Clayton's amendment to the bill for the organization or acquisition of the territories from Mexico, which left that *preaise* power to the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and in which Mr. Calhoun himself acquired. The Federal Constitution *propriora vigora* covers all Federal territories, and alone defines in what property shall or shall cot consist; and any attempt by mere population alone to assume jurisdiction while a Territory is usurpation and revolution, and involves a solicism in constitutional law. What proves that the Constitution *propriora vigora* covers all United States territory of every kind is that clause which defines treason and how it shall be proved, and limits the punishment even. No act of Congress can change or enlarge it, or carry out the Constitution more specifically on that most important of all questions, than the instrument does itself. The Constitution is itself the law, and federal officers can only enforce its provisions in every particular as long as it is a Territory of the United States. And what is property and what is not property belongs to that instrument, also as much as the definition and punishment of treason. Both belong to sovereign power, and it is usurpation in anything below to assume such power. Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, the South ought to be satisfied; and if, in a Territory, an issue is made as to property in any shape, or if indirect regulations are made, intended to destroy or take away right in property as recognized by the Federal Constitution, then let the courts under federal jurisdiction decide the issue. Federal officers and federal courts must give protection, and if not then it is revolutionary and beyond reason or law, and cannot be provided for in advance—for our whole system rests upon the supposition that the Constitution is the supreme law, and after that fails in a proper issue made under it, then arises the question as to expediency of an appeal to arms at present, whatever other "regulations" may be necessary in Congress to protect any property in any "Territory," might well be left in abeyance, to be decided by the exigency as it arises. So, too, the loose ideas of "popular sovereignty" ought to be left out of any issue; for, in fact, it has no constitutional or definite meaning. Our whole system is a system of regulated liberty, well defined by chartered rights, and when we travel beyond that, we get into the regions of theory, and there is no human tribunal to decide where the right is. The only great rule of right is the fundamental law of the land. Anything else one man has as much right to advance and claim as another, and, in fact, is itself revolutionary. I hope our friends on both sides will see the wisdom and patriotism of healing the bitterness that exists, and the light of truth will clear up all divisions, and bring us together as a band of brothers for the great contest in 1860. It will require consummate statesmanship and disinterested patriotism to save our party, and, with it, to save the Constitution and the Union.

I have written you this fully because you brought to my attention our difficulties, and it seemed to gratify my answering, particularly as off in this distant land I have been able to consider the questions involved in the bitter partisan contests of the day. Excuse me if I have intruded, and be pleased to answer me as soon as you can, and let me know what you think of the above, for I have seen nothing in any of the descriptions that embraces the ideas I have here attempted to develop to you. I was in Congress and spoke—then a very young man, only 26 years old—on the admission of Michigan, and entertained the same views. I differed in that vote from Mr. Calhoun, and thought Congress had no right to deny the admission of Michigan because she had allowed persons not naturalized to vote, because I thought then, as I do now, the qualifications of voters, or the right to vote, belongs to State or local authority alone, and is only limited by that clause of the Constitution which prescribes that those shall be allowed to vote, who are allowed in a State to vote for the most popular branch of the Legislature thereof. The Hon. R. J. Walker has a mind eminently qualified to investigate these abstract views of sovereignty, &c., and I feel sure he would agree with the views expressed above. He has a high and comprehensive genius, and I recollect once we had a full conversation on sovereignty and sovereign power, in which we exactly agreed. When I was first a member of our Legislature in 1833, I wrote a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, on allegiance and sovereignty—in which I took the ground of sovereignty being undivided—and consequently allegiance, &c., &c. This was the reason why my attention and reflection were so eagerly turned to these abstract questions. But enough. I know I am writing to one who comprehends any thing.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

F. W. PICKENS.

To George N. Sanders, New-York.

Closing of Union Park.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: As Editors are supposed to know everything, and have, generally, a willing disposition to communicate information on all topics of public interest, I would respectfully ask if there is any ordinance of the Common Council requiring the closing of the gates of Union Park at 9 o'clock P. M.? It seems quite absurd that the Park of a great Metropolitan City should be closed at the very hour, during these delightful Summer evenings, when its weary citizens are craving to enjoy it. There has been a good deal of ridicule heaped upon the Bostonians for their ordinance imposing a fine upon any person smoking a cigar in the streets of that goodly city, but I think they could turn the laugh upon us if they knew that we locked up our Park at the time little children are put to bed. It is quite amusing to see, as I have seen, the people driven out at the hour of nine, like a flock of sheep. EARNEST INQUIRER.

The Saguenay—A Word to Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several parties who have just returned from a journey upon that wonderful stream, the *Saguenay*, deem it but just that those who may succeed them be advised as to the necessary preparations for the jaunt.

The boat is of very moderate size and limited accommodations, but provided with very obliging and capable officers, who, it is to be regretted, have no permission to supply the vessel with the comforts expected.

The table is shamefully neglected. Our beef was of the rough pieces, mutton passable, veal hardly desirable; these, with very salt ham and tongues, fresh potatoes and carrots, you have the usual bill of fare—no eggs, chickens or fish, (we had a few eggs and a half dozen chickens *one day*,) and, strange as it may seem, ice very scarce, so that we were compelled to drink water without it.

And yet, gentlemen who joined the vessel at the landings informed us that fish, chickens, eggs, fresh butter, berries and vegetables of all kinds were to be had at those places for about half the cost of the same supplies at Quebec or Montreal.

Parties should rely upon their own supplies, or postpone the trip until the enterprise shall fall into other hands. One small steamer showed a Purser's account of over $1,200 received for 54 hours.

Victims of Opium.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 3d inst., on "The Alarming Increase of Suicides," you very truly remark that among other causes, the use of opium has a powerful tendency to bring about this truly alarming state of things. But, Sir, there are a great many persons who have become slaves to this pernicious practice who have had no hand in bringing it upon themselves, and they of course should be entitled to our sympathy. I refer to those who have had this fatal drug administered to them in its various forms by their *physician or some kind friend,* while on the bed of affliction, to alleviate inordinate pain or some distress of body, by which means they become habituated to its use, and it is almost death for them to be deprived of it. Several of this class have come under my own observation, and I have no doubt there are hundreds who would gladly give up this baneful habit, could they but find a remedy, or have some plan suggested whereby they could do so without experiencing the great nervous suffering attendant upon suddenly relinquishing its use without any substitute or remedy. I have taken the liberty to send you these few lines trusting that your well-known sympathy for suffering humanity will induce you to insert this in your excellent and widely-circulated paper. Hoping that it may bring forth a response from some of our wise medical or scientific savans on this subject, as I believe there has never been any effectual remedy found or plan suggested for this alarming and increasing habit, that is sending thousands to a worse than drunkard's grave.

Yours, truly,

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

The Connecticut Boundary Commissioners.

Gov. Morgan has appointed Isaac Platt, of Dutchess, Thomas B. Carrol, of Rensselaer, and Jacob Vrooman, of Schoharie, Commissioners for New-York to determine and settle the New York and Connecticut boundary line.—*Exchange.*

There must be some mistake about this, else there are two sets of Commissioners. Under the law by which the first were appointed the Governor has no power of removal, his authority being limited to the filling of vacancies, which he cannot create. A bill was introduced into the legislature last winter to place the matter in the Governor's hands, but it failed of a passage, and the former Commissioners are prosecuting the negotiations with all convenient speed. If any attempt has been made to remove them, they have had to notice, and will, of course, pay no attention to newspaper items. It is said that *one* of the old commissioners has resigned. If so, it is proper to fill the vacancy, and we should hope the selection would be made proper among such men as Gen. Duryea, of Brooklyn, Judge Harris, of Albany, Gen. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, and Lieut. Gov. Selden, of Rochester. If done promptly, the whole matter can be closed up in thirty days at a trifling expense, whereas new Commissioners will have to make a resurvey, consuming the entire Summer, at almost the original cost, a result that is totally unnecessary, and which the Governor is too good a financier to produce, even if he had the power.

In view of the above facts, and particularly of the fact, that the statement is unofficial, we repeat our disbelief in the paragraph going the rounds of the papers.—*Oswego Times.*

The friends of Father Chiniquy, in Montreal, have just held a public meeting to elicit aid in his behalf.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of Thomas T. Ellis.—The recent arrest of Mr. or Dr. Ellis, upon several charges of obtaining goods upon false pretences, is familiar to the readers of the Times. Upon one of these charges, preferred by Herman Hemstein, a maker of surgical instruments, doing business in Broadway, the defendant was committed in $1,000 bail to answer. This commitment was made on the 6th of August last by Justice Connolly.

Mr. Anthony R. Dyett applied to-day for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring up Dr. Ellis, with a *certiorari* to Justice Connolly, to remove the proceedings into the Supreme Court for review.

The facts are that Mr. Hemstein charges that the prisoner obtained $270 worth of instruments from him, paying $50 cash, and giving his own notes for the balance, saying that though he had then $10,000 in the Pacific Bank, yet he should need it all to pay for some real estate he had purchased, or was about to purchase, up town. The prisoner subsequently paid $110 on his notes, leaving the same amount unpaid when arrested.

He denies having made such representations, and his counsel claims his discharge on the ground that in any event these facts, if proved, would not suffice to convict him of the statutory crime of "false pretences," the promise to pay having been partly fulfilled.

The writ was granted, to be returnable this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE HAGGERTY HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Matter of Anna J. Haggerty.—This case, which, in the present lack of business in our Courts, excites considerable interest, came on again to-day pursuant to adjournment. It will be remembered, the case having been several times noticed in the Times, that the case arises on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Anna J. Haggerty, requiring the Rev. J. W. Cummings, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth-street, to produce her son, Francis O. F. D. Haggerty. The petitioner alleges that her son was taken from her by persons unknown about the 1st of April last, and that she was unable to learn where he was until July, when she learned that he was in charge of the respondent. The petitioner herself is a Protestant.

The return of Dr. Cummings denied in the fullest manner that he had or ever had had the custody of the child.

To-day Mrs. Haggerty, with a young infant in arms, and the defendant, with their respective counsel, Messrs. Shaffer and Fogarty, and a number of witnesses, were in attendance.

The following traverse to the return, verified in the usual manner, was filed by the petitioner:

City and County of New-York.—Anna J. Haggerty, the relator in the proceeding, for answer to and in denial of the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* herein made by the Rev. Jeremiah W. Cummings says that it is not true that Francis O. F. D. Haggerty therein named has not been in his custody and control prior or subsequent to the writ of *habeas corpus* in this case.

That it is not true as stated in said return, and alleged that the said Rev. Dr. Cummings never heard of said Francis O. F. D. Haggerty before the service of said writ of *habeas corpus*. That it is not true as in said return alleged that the said F. O. F. D. Haggerty was never in the house of said defendant, and that the said defendant has no knowledge of said Francis; and in denial of said return and in support of said writ the relator herein alleges that about the 1st of April, 1859, while the said Francis was under the control of the relator he was clandestinely and privately abducted from this relator's custody and she has not seen him since; that within a short time after the disappearance of the said Francis, this relator called at the house of this defendant and was twice refused admittance, and this relator was informed that this said Francis was confined in the house of the defendant, No. 93 East Twenty-ninth-street.

That the relator on or about the 22d of July was walking opposite the house of the defendant and saw her child at one of the windows, and that his hair had been cut off, and that within a short time after some person rudely dragged the said Francis from the said window, and the inside shutters or blinds to said window were then closed. And the relator, upon information and belief, says that the said Rev. Jeremiah W. Cummings has the sole charge of said house and the care of the premises where the said child is confined.

Mr. Shaffer, for the petitioner, stated that, owing to the ill-health of the petitioner, (she having been lately confined,) she had not been able to secure the attendance of all the witnesses she relied on, but she was prepared to commence the testimony.

Mr. Fogarty, for the respondent, said he believed the case was the result of a conspiracy, as would be best shown by the manner of the witnesses while under examination. For this reason he would ask Justice Ingraham to hear the testimony in person. To this the Justice assented.

Mrs. Haggerty was then examined. Her testimony on the direct examination was brief, and to the following effect: My name is Anna J. Haggerty; I reside at No. 104 Waverley-place; I have a son named Francis O. F. D. Haggerty; I saw him about a month ago in the house of "Priest Cummings;" he was up stairs, in the third story, looking out of the window; my sons James and Andrew were with me; my son James noticed Francis first, and told me to look up; I looked up, and there I saw my son Francis at the window; he turned the back of his head toward me, and showed me where he had had his hair cut off; then he showed me his arms, and where he had been whipped across the shoulders; then he was taken away from the window by some one behind, and the window was shut down from the inside, and I saw no more of him; I was informed that he was detained there. [This was objected to as hearsay, but the witness said she had gone to see Mr. Cummings herself, and he had refused to see her, but that at such time she had heard the child cry out, and repeat the names of the family, saying, "Dear mother, and dear James and Andrew," &c.

The witness was then subjected to a long and rigid examination, from which it appeared that her husband's name was James Haggerty, and that he was a traveling dry goods merchant, and had deserted her three several times, and had as often returned to her again. In regard to this question of marriage, and the number of different localities they had lived in since the marriage, the witness hesitated, and spoke to her counsel, whereupon Mr. Fogarty, opposing counsel, charged that Mr. Shaffer had whispered to the witness. Mr. Shaffer denied this and an altercation ensued, which created some excitement.

The witness further testified that she had been married about nineteen years, and had lived with her husband only a small portion of the time, and for the last time about six weeks ago; she had also lived with him in Pennsylvania, Boston, and divers other places. The only object of this cross-examination appeared to be to show that the witness was not worthy of credit.

The witness testified that her husband did not contribute to her support—she was a "medical physician," and was in her "own custody," wherever she lived.

Counsel then pointed to a gentleman in Court, and asked witness if she knew him, and, if so, whether he had given her any money since the commencement of this case. Witness testified that he had not, although she knew him, and had seen him several times. She believed he was an attorney. She further said: It was about four months ago that my child was first taken from me in Twenty-second-street; I thought one Philip O. Wright had kidnapped him, and had him taken before Quackenbush on the charge. [It was not shown what became of that charge.] Bishop Hughes, Priest Cummings, Pat Lynch, and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Oster, and one Farley, were combined in the abduction of the child; they had all threatened to kill him, and have him dissected; Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cummings were at the house to-day; the boy was taken about four months ago; I saw them leave the house; I was at the baker's when they came; when they went away they were laughing and clapping their books (confessional) together; we missed the child between 7 and 8 o'clock; Mr. Lynch's people had the child on the day of the abduction, and it was through Lynch that he was taken; I never saw Dr. Cummings before that day, nor Bishop Hughes; I was told that they were the persons who came to the house by Mary Aster. [Witness could not recognize Dr. Cummings, and on being asked to describe Bishop Hughes, stated that he was a "thick, fat fellow."]

The son, Andrew James D. Haggerty, a boy about 18 years old, was then put upon the stand, and testified almost verbatim to what was said by his mother, again going all through the matter of the first discovery of his brother, his abduction, &c., &c., and disagreeing with her in only one particular. He thought Bishop Hughes a little man, and not a "thick, fat fellow."

This witness was subjected to a long cross-examination, but nothing very important elicited. At the close of his examination Mr. Schaffer asked for a postponement to enable petitioner to subpœna more witnesses.

Mr. Fogarty objected strongly, urging that the statute provided for a summary hearing of these cases.

Justice Ingraham said that provision was for the benefit of the petitioner. If the petitioner asked a delay, there was no special reason why the respondent should be held entitled to press the case.

The matter was finally adjourned to Thursday morning.

It should be added that the manner of Mrs. Haggerty while giving her testimony, and, indeed, during the whole hearing, was extremely singular; so much so as to give rise to the expression of opinion by several of the spectators that she must be insane. During the testimony of her son, she constantly interrupted with remarks in correction of his statement, and the Judge in vain ordered her to be silent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 107 bbls. Ashes; 8,594 bbls. and 255 sacks Flour; 6,902 bushels Wheat; 35,889 bushels Corn; 10,812 bushels Oats; and 76 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Pots at $5 31¼, and 28 bbls. Pearls at $5 56¼ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to small lots of Rio at 11½c.@11¾c., with 250 bags St. Domingo, for export, on private terms. Stock of Rio, in first and speculator's hands, 61,000 bags.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, of 800 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again declined materially to-day. Holders have generally pressed their supplies on the market—thereby seriously depressing prices. The reduction has not occasioned any very remarkable increase of demand, as the trade are not disposed to purchase freely, and shippers say that quotations have not yet fallen to their limits for large lots. We have heard of sales of 8,200 bbls, in lots, including very inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4@$4 30, chiefly at $4@$4 20; extra do. at $4 25@$4 55; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $3 90@$4 25; extra Wisconsin at $4 25@$4 75; extra Illinois, $4 35@$5 25; inferior extra Ohio at $4 40@$4 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, old and fresh ground, at $4 50@$5 ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$2 75@$3 75
Standard Superfine State	4 00@ 4 30
Extra State	4 25@ 4 55
Standard superfine Western	3 90@ 4 25
Extra Wisconsin	4 25@ 4 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 50@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 70@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 00@ 7 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 35@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 15 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 25@$6 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Nothing new in Canadian. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after and prices favor buyers. Sales, to-day; 3,500 bushels, in lots, including very choice new white Western at $1 45; prime new White Kentucky at $1 50; good to prime new White Southern at $1 40@$1 45; and very good new Red Southern at $1 25 ℘ bush. Corn is in better request at firmer rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 40,000 bushels at 75½c.@77c. for old and new mixed Southern ℘ bush. Nothing really new in other kinds. Rye rules dull and heavy at 75c. ℘ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 38c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 35c.@38c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ℘ bushel. Barley is neglected, and of uncertain value.

Respecting the Barley Crop of 1859, Mr. S. R. Ford, from an extensive and professedly reliable correspondence, has compiled a statement, from which we extract the following summary: "In this State, I think the crop will be nearly an average in quantity, and very superior in quality. The breadth of the ground sown is probably one fourth less than last year, but the proportion of Winter Barley is much greater, and the yield is very large, '40 to 60 bushels per acre,' and the quality very fine. In some counties, the breadth of Spring Grain sown, is not more than half as much as last year, while in others, 'more has been sown than ever was known before.' The crop is generally represented as 'standing thin on the ground,' but with favorable weather for ripening; the heads are large, and the berry plump and full. I have seen some very choice samples from Wayne, Seneca and Yates Counties. In Lower Canada, the breadth of ground sown is said to be greater than ever before, and to promise a larger yield, and of better quality. Upper Canada has about the usual breadth of sowing, and the crop promises to be a large and fine one. Prince Edwards Island will have considerable surplus (two-rowed) to send 'the States.' The crop in Illinois and Wisconsin is large, and has been secured in fine condition. Instead of being competitors with the East for the surplus of Upper Canada, they will have a surplus to send forward. Ohio and Pennsylvania do not produce enough for their own consumption, but more than the usual quantity was sown in the Barley districts, and the crop is good. The present Barley crop is undoubtedly one of the best crops ever raised in this country and Canada; though the 'tide-water receipts' may not show as large a quantity as last season, from the fact that there is very little of the old crop remaining in the country, while last year half of the crop of the previous year was in the hands of the farmers, and came to market with the new crop."

The Chicago Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The quality of the new crop of Wheat surpasses that of any for the past ten years; and whereas the new crop of Spring Wheat is more uniform in its character than heretofore; therefore,

Resolved, By the Directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, that the grades of Wheat be reëstablished as follows:

No. 1 White Wheat—the berry to be plump, well cleaned, and free from other grains.

No. 2 White Wheat—to be sound, but too dirty for No. 1.

No. 1 Red Wheat—the berry to be plump, well cleaned, and free from other grains.

No. 2 Red Wheat—to be sound, but too dirty for No. 1.

Rejected Winter Wheat—Unsound and unmerchantable Wheat, and to weigh 45 lbs. to the measured bushel.

No. 1 Spring Wheat—the berry to be plump, well cleaned, free from other grains, and to weigh 58 lbs. to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Spring Wheat—to be sound Spring Wheat, but too dirty for No. 1, and to weigh 52 lbs. to the measured bushel.

Rejected Spring Wheat—all unsound, unmerchantable Spring Wheat, and must weigh 45 lbs. to the measured bushel.

Resolved, That the above grades take effect on and after the 15th inst.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 500 bales North River at unchanged figures.

HOPS—Are inactive at old quotations.

IRON—A very moderate business has been transacted, to-day, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; and 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 25½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is spiritless for Common Resin, which is quoted at from $1 60@$1 65 ℘ 310 lbs., and is pretty fair for the medium and better qualities of Resin, including No 1 to very choice Pale, chiefly at $2 50@$5 50 ℘ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@44½c., chiefly at 43½c.@44c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has attracted more attention, at 58c.@60c. ℘ gallon. The transactions in other descriptions have been restricted.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. We have heard of sales of 1,750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $13 81¼@$14 for Mess; and $9 75@$9 87 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is in fair request at former rates; sales, to-day, 570 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling at 14c.@20c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is in request at from 4c.@9c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 60 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made, to-day, of 875 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in request at strengthening prices.

WHISKY—We have heard of sales of 400 bbls., in lots, at 25c¾. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were no important engagements reported to-day. For London, there were taken 500 bbls. Oil Cake at 2s. For Glasgow, 1,200 bbls. Flour at about 2s. For Antwerp, 500 hhds. Sugar at 20s.; 500 bags Coffee at 20s.; and 300 bales Cotton at ½c. For Rotterdam, 10,000 Staves at $18.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times,' New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., and Queenstown on the 4th, arrived at this port yesterday. A brief abstract of her news, which is one day later than that by the *Vanderbilt*, was forwarded by telegraph from Cape Race, and published in the Times of Saturday morning. The disarmament of the French naval forces was proceeding with vigor. The Army continued its passage through Turin, and the troops were constantly arriving at Marseilles *en route* to Paris. The Australian mails had arrived at Marseilles, and brought intelligence that gold ships were on the way to England with 105,832 ounces of gold. A dispatch from Melbourne, published in the London *Times*, states that the Chinese in Australia were organizing a resistance to the £4 resident tax. The building-trade strike in London was becoming very formidable. A demonstration had taken place in Hyde Park, which was attended by several thousand workmen, caused by the determination of the masters to shut their establishments against all those who acted in combination. The proceedings were of a most uncompromising character.

We publish this morning an interesting letter from the Hon F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina, our Minister at St. Petersburgh, to Mr. George N. Sanders, on Popular Sovereignty and other political topics.

The President, yesterday, appointed Professor Alexander Dimitry, present translator of the State Department, to the Central American Mission.

The boy Credan, implicated in the burning of the building of the Massachusetts State Reform School at Westboro', Mass., has made a full disclosure of all the circumstances attending the transaction. He asserts that other boys were concerned in the crime, and he has disclosed their names. It seems that the act had been contemplated for some time, and the combustible material with which the fire was set in the ventilator, had been conveyed from the chair factory in the pockets of Credan.

The Richmond Grays, now on a visit to this City, were the guests of the civic authorities yesterday. Escorted by two companies of the Seventh Regiment, Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and a deputation from the Ten Governors, they made the tour of "the islands," and proceeded thence to West Point, from which they returned late at night, exceedingly pleased with the events of the day.

The rowing regatta which took place at Staten Island, yesterday, attracted some five or six thousand persons. Two or three steamboats made excursions to the Narrows, carrying large crowds, and the ferry boats to and from the island went full each way throughout the afternoon. There were three races, the prizes ranging from one hundred to twenty dollars. In the third race of four-oared boats, *Dan Bryant*, (No. 1,) won the first prize of one hundred dollars.

The Court-martial on Maj Cross was concluded yesterday, as far as the published proceedings are concerned. Maj. Cross submitted some documentary evidence of the high esteem in which he had been held as a public officer, and a written defence was read for him by W. B. B. Cross, Esq, of Washington.

No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the new flavor of the Croton, but the Commissioners make a visit to the source of the supply today to investigate the cause. It is so evidently a swampy flavor, that there can hardly be a question that the flavor is owing to a greater quantity of swamp water being used than usual. For some cause or other, there has been less of spring water than ordinary, and that the taste complained of is not caused by any foreign substance is evident from the circumstance that the water is more clear than usual, and deposits hardly any sediment.

The counsel for Dr. Ellis, held upon various charges of obtaining goods on false pretences, yesterday applied for and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, taking his case into the Supreme Court for review.

The *habeas corpus* case of Mrs. Haggarty, who charges the Rev. Dr. Cummings, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth-street, with the abduction of her son Francis, came up for hearing yesterday, before Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court. The testimony of the petitioner and of another son of hers was taken, and the hearing was adjourned to Thursday next.

Yesterday Cotton was heavy. Sales 800 bales. Flour was much cheaper, and Wheat was also lower, yet neither was actively sought after. Corn attracted more attention at improved prices. Sugars were in fair request. Linseed Oil and the better qualities of Resin were in better demand. Coffee, Provisions, Rice, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Metals and Fish were very moderately dealt in. The Freight engagements were restricted.

Counting Without New-York.—In Governor Wise's letter to Bernard Donelly he managed to blunder upon one sensible remark,—that in which he represents himself as counting without this State when engaged in the enumeration of his Presidential chickens. New-York will in no contingency vote for him, and by acknowledging that patent truth from the start he saves himself much subsequent disappointment. The vote of the Empire State in 1860 is, at best, somewhat uncertain, and depends upon contingencies which cannot be foreseen. Such, if we mistake not, is felt to be the case by the well-informed leaders of all parties. We do not, of course, here allude to politicians and journals whose recognized vocation it is to boast and shout and admit no possibility of defeat. These have their uses, but counsel and the development of truth are not within the scope of their activities. Our reference is to the men who perform the head-work of parties, who direct their movements, and who never wittingly deceive themselves, however frequently they may perform that agreeable service for their friends.

Republican journals abroad are wont to speak of New-York as absolutely certain for the nominee of the Republicans next year, no matter who he may be, or who his opponent. Now it will be conceded that the State is more likely to vote for the Republican than for the Democratic candidate; but that result may be changed by events quite possible to happen. New-York did not give a majority for Fremont; she fell some forty thousand short of it. Most of the men who voted in 1856 are alive still, and they have not materially changed in their sentiments or convictions. There may, or there may not, be a union of the Opposition as against the Democracy; and until events are further developed it will be safe for all the Presidential aspirants to "count without New-York."

The Central American Mission.

The country must have been overjoyed with the announcement, flashed yesterday by telegraph from Washington to all parts of the Union, that "the Administration regards the position of affairs in Central America as of great importance under existing circumstances." It was comforting to hear that the President had at last discovered that the interests of the United States in Central America are worthy of attention and consideration.

Many persons had almost begun, perhaps, to despair of any change for the better in our relations with these important countries, while the protector of Mr. Mirabeau Lamar and the friend of the illustrious Bowlin continued to potter over foreign affairs in the laboratory of the White House.

The tidings that a prophet was at last to descend and touch these dry bones into life, were therefore welcomed with impatient delight by all who can appreciate the greatness of the stake we have in this quarter of the world. Mr. Caleb Cushing was first designated as the chosen regenerator of our Isthmian diplomacy. That a better man, wiser, more calm, more judicial in the temper of his mind, more humanely patriotic, might have been selected, few would deny; but Mr. Cushing, with all his faults, towered so high above the average appointees of the Administration that his nomination would have been cordially received on every side. Mr. Cushing, however, declined the proffered honor—if indeed it were ever really proffered him—and we were thrown back again into the abyss of conjecture. Perhaps, after all, Bowlin was our destiny; perhaps the "roving diplomatist," whom Palmerston fears, and British Consul Brown, of Genoa, so wofully misused.

Mr. Buchanan has set our minds at rest. He has laid his hand upon the one man in all the land of whom no one but himself could ever possibly have imagined that he would be called to fill a "position of great importance, under existing circumstances," in the diplomacy of America. He has appointed Mr. Alexander Dimitry, at present Translator in the Foreign-office at Washington, to the post of American Minister in Central America. Mr. Dimitry, we believe is a Greek by origin, and a Democrat by profession of political faith. He probably speaks the Spanish language, in which respect he has the illustrious Bowlin at a disadvantage; and we have no reason for supposing that he will imitate the lotus-eating Lamar, by falling asleep on the public quays at Managua, with his dispatches tumbling out of his pocket. The President has exercised more than his usual shrewdness in securing a representative so negatively admirable. He has not commonly been so fortunate or so discerning. Let no one quarrel with this last effort of the wisdom which protects our happy country on the ground that some American statesman of proved capacity might have been intrusted with looking after American interests in this important position of affairs. The policy and action of the United States Government in Central America during the past few years have not been of a nature to inspire ambitious men with a wish to serve their country in that part of the world. What could an American statesman hope to achieve in Central America with Mr. Buchanan at his back in Washington? What has been actually accomplished since Mr. Buchanan was lifted into power?

As a most advantageous route to our Pacific possessions, the Nicaragua Transit, one would think, was of sufficient importance to meet some attention from a patriotic Government; but the famous Transit imbroglio is as far from arrangement as ever. Our citizens have serious claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but they have never been redressed; and our notorious failures to negotiate a treaty have brought us into contempt, (we had almost said,) and certainly into disrepute with these same miserable States, whose offences we can so graciously pardon even to the ninety-ninth time. Our blunders and mismanagement in Central America owe their origin chiefly to the fact that this country has never been properly represented there. While European Powers could afford to send enlightened statesmen on a mission which they consider of some political and commercial importance, the greatest American Power has been intrusting its interests and its honor to the Mirabeau Lamars—as incapable of guarding those interests as they were of taking care of themselves or their dispatches.

This, the President's latest appointment, is in perfect keeping with all his views of foreign policy and all his theory of domestic administration.

French Emigration.

If the prosperity of a nation is to be guaged at all by the indisposition which its inhabitants show to quitting its shores, France may certainly claim to be regarded as the most fortunate of States. The Ministry of the Interior at Paris has just issued its annual report of the emigration from the Empire, for the twelve months ending July 1, 1859. In all that time the total of French subjects who left their native soil to seek a new home, was 13,813. Of this number 9,004 went beyond the French dominions, 4,809 taking up their abode in Algiers. We shall be surprised if the American census of 1860 does not show us a heavier movement of our native population during the same time, from the New-England States into the unsettled territories west of the Mississippi. In comparison with the tide which sets outward from the British Islands, and the German States, this French efflux is still more inconsiderable, and may fairly be described as a mere rivulet. During the same year, 1858–59, indeed, the German emigrants going westward through a single French port, have largely outnumbered the whole French emigration from all parts of the Empire.

It is not easy to establish an accurate estimate of the whole German exodus; but the accurate statistics of the British blue-books give us ample means for appreciating the enormous difference between the outflow of the British and of French population. In 1857, for instance, the emigrants of English birth alone from England amounted to 78,560, against 18,809 French emigrants from France. The Three Kingdoms furnished a total of 181,051, and Scotland alone, from her scanty three millions, poured a larger contribution into the colonizing service of civilization than France from her vast population.

A decided falling off is observable in the French emigration of 1859 from that of the previous years 1857–8; a falling off amounting to 4,926 souls. This diminution is attributable to the combined action of several causes. In the first place, the French harvests in 1858 were far better than in 1857, and so closely do the population of France cling to her soil, so minute are her agricultural subdivisions, that a very slight reduction in the supplies yielded by the earth is sufficient to affect instantly and emphatically the well-being of the nation, and so to determine a stronger or slighter tendency towards the promises of the untried foreign world.

Then the commercial crisis of 1857, by shaking the faith of Europeans in the resources of the new world, from which that crisis began its destructive cycle, and from which it borrowed its name, served to check the tendency of French, as well as of all other European emigration, at least towards North America. While the decline in French emigration to the United States, between July, 1858, and July, 1859, amounted to more than 1,200, the decline for the same period in the French emigration to South America was but a little more than 700; although the difference between the average amounts of the emigration in each of these directions amounts to little more than 100 in our favor. The Italian war, too, has doubtless played its part in this direction, by stimulating a demand for labor to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of vast bodies of able and vigorous men into the ranks of the army. It is probable that the interruption of French trade and commerce, which, in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs, has by no means counterbalanced this influence. For the extent of that interruption, as is proved by the half yearly report of the Ministry of Commerce, also just published in France, has been greatly exaggerated. The essential general prosperity of the French people is at this moment unquestionably greater than it was at the end of July, 1858, notwithstanding the facts that the crops of that year were singularly abundant, and that the nation has since passed through the sharp trial of the most colossal war waged since Waterloo. The proofs indeed which France has given since January, 1859, of the elastic extent of her internal resources are equally startling and interesting; and the appearance of the official documents which will make possible an accurate analysis and appreciation of the great economical phenomena of the year in France will be awaited by statisticians with unusual curiosity.

The Great London Strike.

There was a time in the history of modern Christendom when the association of skilled artisans into bodies bound together by a community of interests and of occupation was essential to the protection of the working classes, from the tyranny of capital and of military force. The guilds of the Middle Ages were so many organizations of skill and industry for self-defence, against the pressure of feudal insolence or despotic interference. They were the pillars of that municipal independence, which kept the principles of social liberty alive, down to our own later days.

But there is no good thing that may not turn to evil, as we are taught to believe that there is no evil thing out of which good may not be sooner or later wrought. And the workmen's guilds of feudal Europe became in time the instruments of oppression and the obstacles to progress. Through them the earliest inventors were forced to fight their way to recognition. Through them the legislation of modern Europe was perverted into a legislation for special classes and special interests; and the worst forms of what was long falsely called "protection to industry," came through them into being. The button-makers of England induced Parliament to defend the rights of brass buttons by making all other buttons illegal. Parliament clothed the magistrates of Spitalfields with authority to fix the wages of silk-weavers, and distributed its power throughout the kingdom to regulate through nominal associations the natural movements of capital and of labor. On the Continent the rule of the guilds has never relaxed its supremacy. It yearly drives the German workmen in hordes upon our shores to escape its crushing tyranny.

The dangers which the guild was originally so strong to ward off, having passed away, that which was a beneficent has gradually become a paralyzing and a fatal influence.

In our own days the growing strength of capital has evoked the principles of the guild into a new activity, all the more formidable that it is irregular, spasmodic and unconsecrated by the ideas of permanence and of interdependence among its members. The modern "strike" aims to be to capital what the guild was to feudal force. But so radically different are the circumstances in which these new combinations have arisen, from those of the ancient guild, that the "strike" has rapidly degenerated from a guarantee of rights to the laborer into a tyranny over his actions of the most irresponsible character. We have seen this fatal institution attempted, with modifications more or less significant, to be established from time to time in our own country. But it has never assumed with us the full proportions of wrong and folly of which it is inherently capable; and our people will, therefore, do well to bestow their attention for a moment upon its perfect development in the great "strike" of the London builders, now pending on the other side of the Atlantic.

There are about sixty thousand skilled laborers employed in the building trade of the giant metropolis. When, to this number, their mere rude, unskilled assistants are added, the London force of the whole trade can hardly be supposed to be over-estimated by Lord Brougham at ninety thousand men. These men, with their families, represent, according to the best theory of statistics, more than three hundred thousand human beings, a total nearly equal to the population of the City of Philadelphia. The wages of these men average about seven dollars per week, making an income equal, when we take into consideration the superior cheapness of the essentials of living in London, to nearly twice the same amount in New-York, and these wages are paid to them for fifty-eight hours of labor a week; the London builders working ten hours a day every day in the week, excepting on Saturday, when they work but eight hours and a half. With this state of things it is averred the mass of the trade, comparing their condition with that of their fellow-subjects, are satisfied; especially as the steady tendency of wages—and especially of builders' wages—in London, for the last ten years, has been to a rise. For nearly all of these men and their families, regular occupation is of course necessary, not for comfort only, but for their very existence; and an arbitrary decree of the government, forbidding them or any of them to accept work offered to them would be justly regarded as an intolerable interference with their private human rights.

Such an arbitrary decree has now been issued not by the English Government, not by any regularly-constituted and responsible authority in the State, but by a mysterious oligarchy sprung up among themselves; by a Venetian council of agitators, who have suddenly assumed the absolute power of a "strike." A small number of men, having acquired or simply seized the right to be heard by their fellows, have issued their edict commanding all the builders in London to stand still; all their wives and children to starve; the whole machinery of this vast and complicated machinery to come to a pause until the employers of this army of laborers shall concede a change of wages, by striking off one hour in ten for the work of their men.

These men have their "Board of Managers," their "Secretary," their whole organization of officers, salaried by the poor, hard-working mechanics in whose name they profess to be acting. They are in fact a despotism, constituted no one knows how, obeyed no one knows why, intending no one knows what. In the sacred name of Labor they are trampling under foot the inherent right of every man to dispose of his own labor as he shall see occasion and opportunity. In the name of Liberty, they are setting on foot all the enginery of intimidation, corruption, bribery and violence, to compel the workingmen of their trade into the course of action upon which they themselves have decided. The immediate fruits of their movement are already appearing in great positive suffering, in vast popular meetings of hungry and excited men, who will be the easy tools of any fanatic or of any villain who may choose to use them. Grave men in Parliament take the mischief up. The Press deplores and discusses it. The builders, meanwhile, and their families starve and madden. Can it be wondered at that with such examples before them of the facility with which the catch-words of freedom can be made the snares to lead great masses of men headlong into the mercy of a vulgar tyranny, the true friends of popular rights in England should stand abashed and confounded before the arguments of social prescription and of political skepticism? Democracy in the Old World, as in the New, has no enemy half so formidable as its own misguided self.

College Progress.

To the question, "What knowledge is of most worth?" says the *Westminster Review*, "the uniform reply is—Science. This is the verdict on all counts." We have already published the admirable article in which that philosophical Quarterly argues the question, and arrives irresistibly at its conclusion that for self preservation, gaining a livelihood, the due discharge of parental functions, and the interpretation of natural life, the most important knowledge is Science; and, a point apparently still more difficult to prove, that for purposes of discipline, intellectual, moral and religious, it is the most efficient study. Radical as this doctrine seems, we believe that not only will the world receive it, but that in the higher institutions of learning in our own land it has already come into acceptance, and our Colleges, shocked as they may be to have the fact stated concerning them, are acting upon that faith. Twenty years ago, few of our Colleges had more than one or two men to deliver the lectures and guide the studies of pupils in the whole circle of natural sciences. They dosed out sparsely their physics, as if only by the kind permission of metaphysics, thrust in their meagre chemical experiments, and brief lectures on geology, as if an apology were due to the dead languages for the intrusion. The latter were encouraged, the former tolerated. It was by devotion to the latter that scholars were to be made, honors won, and *Alma Mater* glorified. All this has been changed, but so gradually, and only on the compulsion of a slowly-changing public sentiment, that we still hear the complaint that the Colleges are busy as ever teaching only the literature of a dead language, and ignoring the fact that this is the nineteenth century, with a living language and a live world enjoying its light. If any one doubts the change, let him consult the "catalogues," or take a turn during the holidays among the scores of Colleges whose commencements our columns have lately been heavy with. Of almost every one, its first boast is its collections of minerals, its cabinet of specimens, its apparatus, philosophical, astronomical and chemical. The Professors who are first mentioned on the list are they who are chasing the comets, raking new asteroids into the scope of vision, spending their leisure in geological surveys, and in their laboratories making new combinations for the use of artists, agriculturists, and mechanics. The Greek and Latin Professors, of old, were always impressing upon their pupils the absolute necessity of keeping up their classics on going out into the world. If there was any virtue in their study except that, by detaining their attention away from all practical and living topics for four years, when the string was let loose, the hungry mind whizzed further away from all such entities and quiddities into practical life, than it otherwise would have done, the advice was as needful as it was salutary. For so remote are all studies that engage young men when they emerge as baccalaureates from those that occupied them under the old college *régime*, that it required all the influence of most esteemed advisers to maintain in the graduate a speaking acquaintance with, or the faintest relish for his old loves. In College he learned that the sacred sisters that were to watch over his future career of usefulness, were the Languages, Mathematics and Metaphysics. Ushered out, his first order was, "to the right about face," and precious little does he see of his promised guardians henceforth. But if the professor of geology were to exhort his student to jealously take heed that he lose not his fondness in after life for the story of mother Earth, he would as much waste words as if he entreated him tenderly to love roast beef and forget not how nourishing is bread. Whatever or however practical his future pursuits, he never treads out of a path that is not paved or rough with the topics of his past study. Loitering in an August day under the shade of a boulder, flinging pebbles from the beach into the sea, or rushing breathless down the street to be in before banking hours close, he is always among his specimens. The Chemical Professor who has once got into his pupil's head the principles of his science, may safely trust to the perpetually-recurring reactions and combinations presenting themselves in the processes of surrounding nature to keep them there. The Botanist safely foregoes his injunction to keep posted in the science of vegetable nature, for every growing grain in his pupil's field, or flower in his door-yard, the rose in his button-hole and the cabbage in his market-basket, will put on the injunction and enforce it. And the young Physiologist, grounded in the lecture-room in the laws of life, must lay down his own life to be rid of the reminders and prompters of his early lessons. As a mere matter of policy, it was wise in the Colleges to lay out their curriculum around science as a centre. They now have the honor to lead their Alumni up to the threshold of the temple they are to dwell in, not as of old, after four years restraint in an atmosphere redolent of ancient odors, to open the door upon a world of living beauty, its air fresh and untasted, and the "Hill of Science" as steep and as distant as when they long ago sat down in the enchanted castle. The older Alumni of the Colleges look back upon them with a grave though tender suspicion that their dear mother cheated them out of four very good years of their lives. The younger ones rush back to her arms with lips full of gratitude for the good guidance she furnished them.

Meanwhile, the Professor is no longer the near-sighted, thin-faced and clean-shaven man, in rusty black, that he was. Now he wears a beard, drives possibly a fast horse, is discovering gold-diggings, indicating new mines, and pointing out to capitalists the wealth of unannounced coal measures. The change has been wrought by the spirit of the age, and no argument of scholastic zeal, or rare old learning, dreading that its occupation's gone, can undo it.

Schools, Private and Public.

Our people are proud of the present of our Common School system, and hopeful of its future as well. Though no sensible man will blink the truth that the management of this system in New-York City has fallen too often into the hands of irresponsible, venal and corrupt men; though the real estate of the School Fund has to pay toll to light-fingered Commissioners, and taxes to swindling trustees; though our boasted inspections are in many cases a dreary farce, and our vaunted course of instruction a too exclusive scheme for developing the memory, to the sad neglect of every other mental faculty; yet, with all its glaring faults, the system is grounded in sound policy, and is capable of infinite good for young Americans. Its actual faults are just grievous enough to stimulate the friends of universal education to a stricter watch over details; to provoke them to descend to the unpleasant work of primary meetings, and to exert all honest appliances for rescuing from the hands of licentious trustees and avaricious commissioners, the most important interest which "good men" have suffered to slip out of their own control. But if our Public Schools were infinitely better than they are, if their enemies could not say with truth that they waste weeks of their pupil's time in preparation for the vain display of vulgar receptions, stimulating exhibitions, and all manner of idle trumpery; if their friends were not obliged to confess with more misgivings than they care to manifest, that in many schools greater attention is given to the form than to the substance; and that in some which stand highest in popular favor, greater efforts are devoted to proving that the children of the richest citizen can be nowhere better cared for, than to kindling the latent tastes and developing the unawakened curiosity of the children of the more dangerous classes, there still would exist and flourish private schools—the necessity for them would be scarcely less urged than now it is. In theory the Public School system covers all the ground. It takes the children of paupers and of merchant princes alike, fits them by its democratic communion and impartialities for graduation to the Free Academy or College, and thence in turn leads them with an equal hand across the threshhold of the professional school, or to the apprentice's bench. But practically there always has been, and probably there always will be a wide territory over which the private school alone can extend its sway. The parent never should surrender to any teacher, however accomplished or admirable in character and in intellect, the entire education of his offspring. But parents in our mad Metropolis of commerce are a very busy and a very negligent class. They need the sharp spur of a direct tax to prompt them to bestow any thought upon the teacher, to see whether he does his duty to his pupil, and upon the pupil to see whether he profits by the instruction he receives. They pay their quota into the school fund, but the return is too remote for them to watch it with care. By so much the more directly as the quarter bills of the private teacher press upon their purses, by so much the more probably may they be expected to study the value of the teaching their children receive. Then, for a large class of children there is a special training wanted. Special accomplishments are to be acquired, which the Public School has no business to go out of its course to furnish. It is better that these specialties should remain undisputed with the private schools than that the public system should stultify itself by coming as a rival into the field. Again, if there are grievous errors in physical training, if there is over confinement, or exposure in cramped, unventilated rooms, to be looked after, it is easier to secure a remedy in the small private schools, from the one responsible head, than in the *caravanserais* maintained for public uses under a cumbrous committee. For these and other reasons the growth of private schools has kept pace with that of public schools in our City, and there is no necessary antagonism between them. They both subserve a common interest. They have common aims, common objects, and we suspect that common faults pervade them. Now is the time for those most deeply interested in each to revise their methods, look up the sources of errors and plan reforms. By the middle of next month there will be reopening in New-York and Brooklyn, some four hundred public schools, with 80,000 children intrusted to the care of their teachers, and probably not less than one hundred and fifty private schools, with an average of over thirty pupils each. Let parents turn aside from stocks and goods for a day to consider to which of all these they can most safely commit the keeping of their offspring; where their young systems will most be spared from perilous trials; their intellectual character, developed with wholesome and well-proportioned care, their morals most wisely guarded from corruption. There is nothing worthier their attention in all the news of all the steamers; in all the items of the hour; in all the prospects of moneyed gain or moneyed loss that flush their cheeks to-day with hope, or pale them with concern.

Troubles in the Austrian Army.—Much excitement exists at Vienna on account of the quarrels and troubles aroused by the late misfortunes in Italy. The commission of Gen. Urban, the slayer of peasants and beaten of Garibaldi, has been revoked for his refusal to publish the armistice. Gen. Benedek has been dismissed the service for improper language used in reference to the Imperial order of retreat given at Solferino. Gens. Clam-Gallas, Nostiz and de Leinengen are to be tried by Court-martial.

Victor Emanuel and Francis Joseph.—A Turin letter in *La Nord*, of Brussels, says that Victor Emanuel had an interview with Francis Joseph after the signing of the preliminaries of Villafranca, and that these personages have a perfect understanding with each other as to the affairs of Italy.

Auditor Benton has issued the following notice to the Canal Collectors and Weighmasters concerning the non-payment of their salaries: "Your draft on the Auditor for your salary and expenses for the month of July, has been received at the Department, and the same has been audited and adjusted. In consequence of the failure in the appropriation of the present year to meet the expenses charged upon it, the Department will not be able to pay this sum until the 1st of October next; the same will, however, be paid as soon as the funds are available."

EDUCATION.

National Teachers' Association—Paper on Education in Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

This Association is just closing up its labors to-day. Yesterday afternoon they paid the President a visit in a body, and were most cordially received. To-day the President sat on the platform in the hall for one hour, and listened with close and evidently pleased attention, while reports on the subject of Education in many States were given by the delegates. This afternoon the body is going to Mount Vernon.

A paper of peculiar interest, on the "State of Education in Mexico," was read before the Convention to-day, by M. Jesus Escobar, a young gentleman from Chihuahua. It gave a very clear account of the condition of primary instruction in Mexico, and was heard with great interest. I send you a full abstract. In commencing his remarks, Mr. Escobar alluded to his own position. He is pursuing his studies in this country, and expressed his gratitude for having been invited to address an Association which is composed, not of students merely, but of teachers. He then proceeded as follows:

And yet I may not repress that other sense of pleasure, which I derive from my position as an humble representative of my people, from my humble efforts to develop and extend the noble and humanizing cause of education. These, at least, may be a testimonial in my favor—these, at least, an evidence to the American people that the land of my birth does not wilfully close its eyes to the light of knowledge. Mexico does linger in the rear of nations. Within her borders the steam-engine and the telegraph are things for wonderment. Immorality and savagism still find an abiding place within her confines. Brothers stand up in deadly strife against brothers. This is shameful indeed. But remember, ladies and gentlemen, that those are the indications of the errors of infancy. But I will venture further, and tell you that Mexico is not yet born—that she is at least preparing for a regeneration from that which can scarcely be called life. It were cruelty to despise her for her weakness; and to mock her lagging in the career of knowledge—to laugh at her ignorance of the higher reaches of the powers of mind—were to indulge in an unfeeling pride. Who can tell what she will be? There are reasons why this Union should look on the infant Republic as a younger sister tottering up to her own acquirements. This Union must point her out the way; it must stretch its hand to her and sustain her until she can safely rely upon her own sufficient efforts. It must help her to remove the rocks in her path, which may else shatter her better destinies. This would be obedience to the law of progress and filling of the measures of civilization.

For my part, I am bold to say, gentlemen, that I am gratified by the thoughts that these things will be realized in time;—particularly do I feel that hope on this day, when you have been pleased to welcome me to your Association, not for any merit of mine, but perchance because you have marked in me an appreciation of your own ideas, and an honest disposition to pattern by your example, whenever I shall return to my country to resume the exercise of your noble profession. Happy would I be could I take back with me the influences of your principles! This may not be; but I will be the echo of your fame and exert my feeble influence to have our children educated in the United States—the sanctuary of knowledge, the Greece of the New World!

In the act of expressing my hopes in relation to the training of the sons of my native land, I am reminded of an invitation, by some of the members of this Society, for a slight sketch of the condition of primary instruction in Mexico, and in the State of Chihuahua. I cannot conceal the mortification which I experience in addressing them the language which I am compelled to use in regard to my country; and yet I cherish a hope that even this may be useful in some measure, for I consider that the story of almost entire educational destitution may draw the spirit of American improvement in that direction.

It is painful enough for me to say that in general there is an absence of the spirit of education. The children spend the earlier periods of infancy at their parents' side; and the mention of the word "school" during that period is an unheard of thing. But when the development of the animal spirits, with the corresponding development of the body, makes the child restless at home and drives him out in quest of companions and play, then do the parents begin to threaten him with the terrors of the school room. But on the day when he will have succeeded in making the looking-glass throw back a multiplicity of reflections not intended by the manufacturer; or when the plumage of the peacock will have tempted him to lay a spoiling hand on the glories of its tail feathers; or when the petulance of an idle mind will have instigated him to disturb the quiet of the pigeon-house; or finally, when the pressure of time unemployed will have urged him to invade the poultry-yard and instigate unnatural wars between matronly hens; on that day, the parental hand takes him by the nape and drags him to the bench of the school house. Such is, generally, the initiation of the Mexican child into the mysteries of the mind. But, you will suppose, he is put under the informing hands of some approved teacher, such as those who minister in your public schools? This, indeed, is a generous dream! He is stuck by the side of some old crone, who, with switch in hand, keeps the school imprisoned little devils repeating throughout the greater portion of the day, and parrot-like, the text and principal prayers of Ripalda's Catechism. Two or three years thus elapse; and by that time the child has learned to spell under the application of the worst of antiquated systems. Up to the time, which finds him thus circumstanced, and sometimes even beyond it, the child knows nothing of the existence of God. Such is the general character of our primary schools, which are disappearing from the capital, but which still obtain in the settlements of the States.

When parents tire of this *statu quo*, then they resolve to send them to other schools, which are in reater numbers and in which reading, writing and elementary arithmetic are taught, mixed up with a touch of Christian doctrine, *so called*; and when grammar is taught, with a measure of geography, it is held to be some achievement! Schools are generally supported by an appropriation of municipal funds, in the principal settlements of the district; but they are sometimes set up by vagabonds, who can find no other way of existence.

There is, in the capital, a public institution, which, in the beginning, suggested cheering hopes; but unfortunately it has abated in vigorous usefulness from year to year, until it has come down to the level of the schools which I have just described.

An able European educator, Mr. Gignoux, and after Mr. Roupy, a man of scholarly attainments, but more deeply touched by the mercenary spirit than was the former, dowered Chihuahua with a generation of intelligent youths; but they gave up the work and returned to their country so soon as fortune had rewarded their labors, and since that time the training of youth has failed to receive its full measure of attention; though it must be admitted that the pupils of the former institution play a creditable part in the society of the present day.

Mr. Lopez L. Paz, a native Mexican, in every way competent and worthy of controlling the education of youth, carried it on within late years, and with signal success. in the *Mexican College*, which has now passed under my management. This is a private institution, in which, in addition to the elementary branches, we teach Sacred History, Grammar in its four divisions, extending into the analysis of the structure of sentences. In addition to the Spanish language, the elements of the Latin, French and English languages—of drawing—geography in its three divisions, physical, astronomical and political. In the last year of the Course the elements of Algebra are taught, with a compendious course of practical geometry.

And now, gentlemen, let the words of my conclusion be words of congratulations to you. Let me no further interrupt your labors, but let me, on the contrary, pray you, with the calm and the regularity which mark all things that are wisdom's, to proceed with their completion under the dome of this magnificent structure, provided by the munificence of one, like yourselves, a friend to everything which bears a touch of humanity. Let me, one of the youngest and the least experienced of the intellectual host before me, adjure you to continue, in order to sustain us of the less mature efforts, to go on with your noble work. Not yours, perhaps, the reward, which is carved out of the monumental marble that gives enduring life to the powerful of the earth. Your services, though living in the memory of generations, may not entitle your own to these anniversaries, on the return of which the boom of cannon startles the peaceful slumbers of the grave. This is the appanage of warriors and of conquerors. But the stately language of philosophy and the living gratitude of those whom you will have sent abroad as the eloquent witnesses of your labors will take upon themselves to stamp those labors with the perpetuity of an honorable fame.

The Association has had a pleasant session here, and has been received with a cordial welcome.

B.

The Impure Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper this morning two complaints against the Croton water. I had already meditated a note to the Times, and a few remarks yet will help to keep the ball in motion. The water has been growing worse and worse for a month or two past, and now it is nearly unpalatable. It smells not unlike pond-water that has become the receptacle for dead dogs, horses, etc. A gentleman who visited the lower reservoir about a week ago, told me that the smell of the water was very bad, that it had a stale, green appearance, and that the sides and edges of the basin were covered with slime. Who, pray, has the care of his matter, that he or they dare endanger the health of the community with this poisonous stuff? The streets are being energetically cleaned, and the piggeries and their infectious odor destroyed, but the Croton water, that great boon of health and vigor to New-York, is allowed to become filthy and impure to such an extent as must necessarily be injurious to the citizens using it either internally or externally, to say nothing of the deleterious vapor which we continually breathe from the sprinkling of the streets. It would appear that the Water Commissioners, or whoever else has charge of the Croton, are taking their Summer nap. They need a little of our City Inspector's *vim*, and we look to you to wake them up.

"EIGHTEENTH WARD."

Quarantine.—Yesterday there had been no fresh arrivals at the Lower Quarantine. The brig *A. Milliken*, hence for ———, is at the lower anchorage. Mr. E. Bradford, chief mate, of New Bedford, having suddenly died of disease of the heart, just after partaking of breakfast, Dr. Wolsea had his body removed to the Upper Quarantine for inquest by the Coroner.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE CROTON?—Citizens of New-York do not know what a blessing they enjoy from year to year in their pure water until the Croton becomes rily and brackish for a day or two. Then noses are turned up, and the water must be flavored with peppermint, of course, to make it drinkable. Just now every one, including the Croton Board, is asking "What ails our water?" Those who have the supervision of this fluid, so essential to the existence of milkmen and the community in general, can do no more than the rest of us and guess. As yet the most plausible conjecture continues to be that the heavy rains have washed refuse matter from the banks of the streams into the water, and thus given it that peculiar flavor which makes mothers so anxious and all of us so discontented. On Saturday the Assistant Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department visited Croton Lake, to coöperate with the investigations now on foot to ascertain the cause of the peculiar taste and unclean appearance of the water as it now reaches the City. According to his report, he found the surface of the lake all clear and clean as usual, but observed that a muskiness was perceptible, such as bodies of water often have after the agitation of a storm, and the flowing in of large quantities of surface water. In passing over it in a boat the water was tasted many times, as it was dipped up in a tin cup. The taste was similar to that noticed here, only that it was in much less proportion, while the water was clearer. At the upper portion of the Lake the water was found to have been much roiled, apparently, and had an earthy taste. He thinks that the waters of the Lake have been more disturbed recently than for years before, owing to heavy earth surface washings caused by the heavy rains of the season, combined with the loose character of the earth on the hill-side bounding the Lake, the roads having been very dusty and the farmers breaking up the ground with ploughs and hoes. To day, some of the members of the Croton Board expect to make a tour of inspection to the Lake, its tributaries and its outlets. As soon as possible they will give us the result of their observations, and if the water does not taste better there will be some chance of our knowing what is the matter of it.

NEW-YORK FIREMEN IN PHILADELPHIA.—The *Philadelphia Press* of yesterday says: "The Ludlow Association, composed of firemen of New-York, will visit this city to-day, and be the guests of the Hope Hose Company. They will bring with them a steam fire engine. The Ludlow Association is composed of members of the Manhattan Fire Company of New-York. Their engine was built by the same parties who built the steam self-propeller for the Southwark Hose Company of this city. When the Hope visited New-York some time ago they were splendidly entertained by this company, and now that the Ludlow Association are about to return the visit, the members of the Hope will spare no pains in returning the courtesy. During their stay the apparatus of the visitors will be housed with that of the Hope, and all that is of interest in this city will be duly exhibited to the guests."

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners met at the usual hour yesterday, all the members being present except Dr. GUNN and Councilman CORNELL. A resolution was adopted to abolish the piggeries between Fortieth and Eighty-sixth streets and Third and Fourth avenues. A bill of $240 93 was presented by PATRICK BYRNES for refreshments furnished Superintendent DOWNING and his force between July 26 and the 1st inst. It was audited and ordered to be paid. Capt. SHUFELDT, of the *Quaker City*, asked and obtained permission to discharge his cargo by lightering from the place where the vessel now lies at Ellis Island. The Captain of the steamer *Granada* asked for a stream permit. The application was referred to the Mayor and the Health Officer, and the Board adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A master-mason, named BRUSH, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from injuries received on the 20th ult., by the falling of a heavy iron girder upon him while he was at work in CORNELL's foundry in Centre-street. Mr. BRUSH, it was shown, was hoisting the girder, when the tackle parted, and the iron fell upon him breaking his arm and leg. Deceased was a native of this State, and 26 years of age. Two of his brothers, it is said, lost their lives by similar accidents. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

THREE MEN DROWNED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a yawl boat, containing three men, went alongside the British brig *Brothers*, when off Bedlow's Island, in tow of steam-tug *R. L. Mabey*, and attempted to board her. The boat was capsized, and although every exertion was made by the Captain of the tug-boat they were all three drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered. The Captain of the tug-boat picked up a coat which may enable friends to say who the men were.

AN INTELLIGENT CLERK—EXPLOSION AND SERIOUS DAMAGE.—At 6 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in a grocery store kept by GEO. L. WINCHELBACH, corner of Forty fourth-street and Ninth-avenue. The fire was caused by a clerk in the store thrusting a red-hot poker into a cask full of spirits, which exploded and set the house on fire. Loss on stock, $2,000; insured for $1,600 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Loss on building, $500; insured.

ATTEMPTS AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—An old man named JOHN GRIMSHAW, a resident of Philadelphia, was discovered by officer COTTRELL, about 9 o'clock, on Sunday night, attempting to drown himself in a pool of stagnant water in Forty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue. He was frustrated in his purpose. A woman named LOUISA CARPENTER, who resides at No. 132 Church-street, attempted to end her existence on Sunday morning, by taking laudanum. She was sent to the New-York Hospital for medical treatment.

FATALLY INJURED.—JOHN CORBETT, an Irishman, 50 years of age, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, a few days ago, in an insensible condition, and suffering from a wound in the head. His injuries terminated fatally on Sunday. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, but the evidence failed to show how the the deceased was injured. A verdict of "death from injuries, how received the jury are unable to say," was rendered.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—A lad 13 years of age named MICHAEL GALLAGHER was overcome by the heat on Sunday afternoon as he was rowing a boat up the East River. He dropped insensible from his seat to the bottom of his boat. His condition was observed by some persons on the dock at the foot of Grand-street, near which place the boat had drifted, and the lad was rescued and taken to his parents' residence.

STEAM-TUG LAUNCHED.—On Saturday, the 13th inst., Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOLKS launched from their ship-yard, Williamsburgh, a steam-tug called the *Wm. Folks*. She is 154 feet on deck, 21 feet beam, 8 feet depth of hold, and is about 200 tons burden. She will be commanded by Capt. OTTIS L. MORRELL, formerly Captain of the steam-tug *Huntress*.

A BOY SUDDENLY KILLED.—HENRY ETTINGER, a boy eight years of age, living at No. 228 Ninth-street, was instantly killed in front of JAMES HART's marble yard, corner of Ninth-street and Second-avenue, by a derrick falling upon him. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The owners of the derrick were censured.

TICKET SWINDLING.—A German woman appeared before the Mayor yesterday and charged PATRICK DUFFY, a ticket operator at No. 109 West-street, with having swindled her out of $6 in the purchase of a passage ticket for Havre. The case was postponed until this morning for a hearing.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—JULIA ADELAIDE SAMPSON, a child two years of age, fell into a tub of boiling water on Sunday, and was so severely scalded that she died in a few hours after the accident. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at No. 205 West Thirty-ninth-street, the residence of the child's parents.

ANOTHER STORE WINDOW FIRE.—At 8½ o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the window of a store at No. 254 Christopher-street, caused by the goods coming in contact with the gas-light. Damage trifling.

FOR HAMBURG.—The Hamburg screw-steamer *Teutonia*, Capt. HANSEN, left this port yesterday afternoon for Hamburg, with 118 passengers.

Police Intelligence.

GRAND LARCENY.—James Wilkinson *alias* Jennings, was taken before Justice BRENNAN yesterday on a charge of attempting to steal $90 in coin and bank bills from the house of Philopena Heckminn, of No. 203 Bowery. The prisoner was caught in the act. He was committed for trial.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—Mr. Symmes Gardner, of No. 8 Wall-street, who was arrested a week or more ago on a charge of obtaining over $14,000 from a Mr. Abner Jones, and another by means of false representations, but who on a hearing before Justice CONNOLLY was honorably discharged, has instituted a complaint against Mr. Jones for perjury. Mr. Gardner alleges that Mr. Jones maliciously and falsely made the affidavit upon which he was arrested. Justice CONNOLLY yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Jones.

CHARGED WITH AN INDECENT ASSAULT.—George A. Carpenter, *alias* Mott, and Thos. Calvert, were arrested yesterday by Officer Slater of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having committed a shameful outrage upon Anne E. Manton of No. 12 Laight-street, a few nights ago. The complainant identified the prisoners, and Justice CONNOLLY committed them in full for trial.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Two men, named James McCabe and Patrick Weston, had a drunken quarrel on Sunday at No. 282 First-avenue, when it is alleged that Weston stabbed his opponent in the thigh with a knife, inflicting a serious wound. Mary J. O'Brien, who witnessed the affray, has made a complaint of felonious assault against Weston, McCabe being unable to leave his bed. The accused was committed by Justice KELLY for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Shortly after 9 o'clock, a gentleman coming from the Weehawken boat at the foot of Forty-second-street, was assailed by three men, who knocked him down, and robbed him of a gold watch, valued at $100. He endeavored at first to overcome his assailants, but they were too strong for him. There were no arrests.

The Olney College, in Illinois, at its recent Commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Samuel M. Smucker, Esq., of Philadelphia; and that of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Prof. Holmes, of Lebanon, Ill.

The Offal Trouble at Staten Island.

Staten Island seems particularly unfortunate in the matter of nuisances, which are not only inconvenient to be borne, but damaging to the good name and fame of that otherwise inviting locality. The people have scarcely rested from their rejoicing over the removal of Quarantine, when other nuisances visit them more palpable to the eye, and tenfold more offensive to the nostril, than the Quarantine hospitals ever were, besides being dangerous. For two weeks past the Police boatmen and others, who have occasion to be among the shipping, have observed quantities of offal floating past the island, generally brought down from the direction of the City upon the ebb tide. Latterly these visitations have become of almost daily occurrence, the quantity and disgusting character of the offal getting worse and worse as the heat of the weather increases. On Saturday night and Sunday morning an enormous quantity of offal made its appearance off the island. It extended along the edge of the tide ripple for a quarter of a mile in extent, and consisted of *skinned* animals, and their entrails in every stage of decomposition. Portions of this pestilence-breeding mass drifted among the piles of the Quarantine and ferry docks, but the larger quantity landed upon the New-Brighton side of the island. Several boatmen were made temporarily sick by it, and loud complaints were uttered by the people who live in proximity to the shores where it was, and the expressions against those who have been guilty of this outrage upon them were of the strongest. If they are contractors for the removal of offal from the City, who have taken this short and easy method of getting rid of their loads of filth instead of transporting it beyond the limits, they demand that such persons shall be called to immediate account. Harbor Policemen, who cruise in the neighborhood of Whitehall, assert that they have lately observed a great increase in this drifting offal, and state that it comes about equally from the North and East rivers. It comes down on the ebb tide, always at night, or early in the morning, so that a bloated carcass of some defunct horse is often mistaken for a boat, which their imaginations people with stealthy river thieves. Their olfactories however often open their *eyes* to the real character of the floating substance, and then they immediately "starn all," and escape from the place. The "horse factory" at Forty fifth-street, North River, it is said, has not been in operation for some time, which may in part account for the present state of affairs touching this offal (awful) matter. The City Inspector says that the sloop *Caution* could not have deposited offal from the City there, as no such sloop had been chartered for offal removal.

Aquatic.

RICHMOND COUNTY REGATTA CLUB.

The third annual Regatta of this Club came off yesterday at the First Landing, Staten Island, and was in every respect a success. The ferry-boats made half-hour trips during the day, and went down after 12 o'clock crowded to excess with passengers. The entire numbers assembled to enjoy the regatta of yesterday, was not less than 6,000.

The first race was for single pair scull boats, for which the following were entered: *Thomas Jefferson*, of New-York, rowed by ANDREW FAY; *Theodore Grovier*, of Newburgh, rowed by JOHN HANCOM; *Thomas C. Burns*, of New-York, rowed by HUGH BURNS; *Unknown*, of New York, rowed by THOS. DAW. After a spirited trial, the race was won by HANCOM, of Newburgh, who beat FAY a very long distance, and apparently with ease. FAY came in second, BURNS third. DAW gave up after rowing one-half of the distance. The Newburgh boat took the first prize of $75, FAY the second prize of $25.

The second race was for 17-feet working boats without outriggers, to be rowed with two pair sculls. The following boats were entered and started, viz.: The *George H. Winship*, of New-York; the *Abraham Powell*, of New-York; the *Lewis C. Meeks*, of New-York, and *David H. Dunn*, of New-York. At the signal, these boats got away very prettily, and the race was most excellently contested. The *Winship* took the lead and kept it, although closely followed by the *Meeks*, which came in some three lengths behind her. The *Powell* third, some six lengths in the rear of the *Meeks*. The *David Dunn* did not finish the race. The *Winship* took the first prize of $50. The *Meeks*, the second prize of $20.

The principal excitement and attention was centered on the four-oared race, which comprised among its entries some of the most noted four-oared boats in New-York. At the signal from the judges' boat the following boats appeared: *Charles McCay*, entered by the New-York Regatta Club; *Leader*, of Williamsburgh; *George J. Brown*, and *J. Donnelly*, of New-York. The *Dan Bryant* and the *Wm. Lisle*, of Newburgh.

After considerable delay in getting them off, they shot away well together with the Battery boys in the *McCay* on the lead, and the *Donnelly* second. During the race the *Leader* and the Newburgh boat, *Wm. Lisle* withdrew from the course. As the boats approached the home stake-boat, the *Bryant*, of Newburgh, was seen to be the winner, with the *Brown* some two lengths behind; and after a short interval came the *McCay* and *J. Donnelly*, almost side and side; in this manner they flew past the home flag-boat, the *McCay* securing the third position by a few feet. The *Bryant's* prize was $100; the *Brown's* $25.

Messrs. RAY TOMPKINS, GEORGE VREELAND, and M. P. O'BRIEN officiated as the judges upon the occasion

The Cross Court-Martial.

MAJOR CROSS' DEFENCE.

The Court-Martial of Major CROSS was continued yesterday, at the Army Headquarters. The Court convened at 11½ o'clock.

Major CROSS submitted several documents as part of his defence. Among them were letters from Gen. JOHN E. WOOL and Assistant-Quarter-Master Gen. THOMAS, which gave Major CROSS the highest character as a man and as a public officer.

W. B. B. CROSS, Esq., of Washington, then read Maj. CROSS' defence.

It claimed that when the order arrived to turn over his accounts to Col. SWORDS, his books were in disorder, and it was impossible for him to tell what amount was strictly due the Government. Without waiting to have the matter fully investigated Major CROSS made arrangements as soon as possible for paying Col. SWORDS the entire amount claimed by the authorities at Washington. Major CROSS said further, that in his anxiety to pay the entire amount claimed, some matters had been overlooked which in reality put the Government in his debt. He then proceeded to explain how it happened that a certificate which he signed stated that the entire amount of money for which he was responsible was deposited with the Assistant-Treasurer. This was the usual form in which certificates of the kind he alluded to were made out. Those which he signed, however, he altered in such a way as to make them read that he was personally responsible for the entire amount due Government, not specifying where the sums were deposited. This variation from the usual form he thought was what first attracted attention to the alleged deficiencies in his department. He proceeded to say that the Judge Advocate had not produced sufficient positive proof of the embezzlement with which he was charged, and complained seriously that the legal maxim that a man was to be believed innocent until proved guilty had not been acted upon by the Judge Advocate as it should have been. Too much, he thought, had been taken for granted by the prosecution. In conclusion Maj. C. referred to his long service as a public official he having been connected with the army more than thirty years, in various capacities, and asked the Court if they must find him guilty technically on a charge of having violated military rules, to at least leave his character as a man unsullied, and not convict him of having embezzled public moneys. In making good Government moneys which were missing only through want of that strict system in which his accounts should have been kept, he had sacrificed the entire competency on which he had relied for his support.

The Judge Advocate followed with a brief reply. The prosecution, he said, was not for the recovery of money, and there was no question to be settled as to the amount still due Government. With that they had nothing to do. All they were to adjudicate upon was whether the accused was guilty of embezzlement or misapplication of public funds. To prove that he was, the Judge Advocate read from the regulations to show that moneys which were not forthcoming at the very time when they were called for were held to be misapplied or embezzled. He further said that had Mr. FERGUSSON been brought from California as the accused desired, it was highly probable that the cause of the Government might have been strengthened, as it would be possible to prove by him that the investigation of Major CROSS' accounts had not been searching enough to prove the entire extent of misapplication of the public funds.

Major CROSS replied that his own side would have been strengthened by the introduction of Mr. FERGUSSON's testimony. The Government, not he (Maj. C.,) made the proposition to admit all it was expected to prove by him.

At this point the Court was cleared for deliberation. No further public proceedings will be had. The verdict of the Court will be announced from Washington.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. PASTIME.

The above Clubs played their return game upon the Atlantic grounds, at Bedford, Long Island, yesterday. The following is the score:

PASTIME.	H. L.	Runs.
Barre, c. f.	3	1
Carroll, 1st b.	3	1
McName, l. f.	4	1
Boyd, 2d b.	4	1
Reynolds, r. f.	3	1
Biggs, p.	3	2
Holt, 3d b.	3	2
Beers, s. s.	2	2
Story, c.	2	2
Total	27	13

ATLANTIC.	H. L.	Runs.
Oliver, 2d b.	2	4
Price, 1st b.	2	2
Conner, 3d b.	4	2
Hamilton, r. f.	1	5
McMahone, c. f.	4	0
P. O'Brien, l. f.	4	1
Pierce, s. s.	3	3
M. O'Brien, p.	2	4
Boerum, c.	5	1
Total	27	22

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Pastime	0	4	0	4	0	1	2	1	1—13
Atlantic	3	2	1	3	7	2	0	2	3—22

SCORER FOR PASTIME—James Howard.
SCORER FOR ATLANTIC—G. M. Moore.
UMPIRE—C. H. Mills, of the Eckford.

Ticket Swindling on Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your disposition to correct the abuses and expose the shameful manner in which many of our Railroads are conducted, I venture to lay before you the following statement, hoping that its publicity will put many on their guard.

On Saturday last, having occasion to visit Paterson in company with a friend, I purchased two tickets at the Erie Railroad Office in Jersey City, asking the ticket agent whether they were good for a return trip on Monday morning, as upon the other roads. He answered me in the affirmative. But judge of my surprise when on returning with the 8 o'clock train on Monday morning, the Conductor told me they were worthless as I did not come by the 7 o'clock train; he also told me it was useless to apply to the office for redress (being advised so to do by a passenger) as I would get none.

This was the first notice I had of it, as the tickets, advertisements, or agent expressed nothing of the kind. I hope this will be the means of exposing a bankrupt company which offers a bait in the shape of excursion tickets, and makes use of quibbles and technicalities that they may swindle the public under the miserable cloak of rules and regulations. J. J. J.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

JOINT BOARD.—The Supervisors and Aldermen held an adjourned meeting last night to consider the Budget of 1860. Of course they re-considered the business adopted at the last meeting, and at a late hour they had not finished their work, notwithstanding the Board of Supervisors meet to-day to sign the tax-rolls.

DIED.

MORROW.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, HARRY PARKER, only child of Harry and Antoinette Morrow, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 95 West 46th st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 15, suddenly, ELIZABETH, widow of Thomas Smith, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in law, James Hunter, No. 208 West 35th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

LUMMIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, IDA, daughter of Dayton and Elizabeth A. Lummis, aged 2 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 92 Macdougal st.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 15, after an illness of three years, of consumption, CHARLES H. BENNETT, aged 24 years and 10 months—son of Capt. Theron R. and Cecelia Bennett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 126 East 18th st., at 2½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday.)

TULLY.—In this City, at his residence, No. 196 East 19th st., on Monday morning, Aug. 15, at 1 o'clock A. M., PATRICK TULLY, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, to Calvary Cemetery, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUSSEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 15, after a short but severe sickness, NICHOLAS, youngest son of the late Nicholas Hussey, aged 26 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 2½ o'clock, this day, (Tuesday,) from his mother's residence, No. 21 Oliver-st. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

RAYMOND.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, after a long and painful illness, at his late residence, No. 116 Charlton st., HARVEY RAYMOND, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also those of his sons, Harvey and William Raymond, and of his son in law, Robert Borbach, are invited to attend his funeral, from St Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock when a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, of cholera infantum, HELEN CALHOUN, infant daughter of Albert A. and Catharine Marshall, aged 11 months.

THOMAS.—On Friday, Aug. 12, MARY WHITE THOMAS, wife of Dr T Gaillard Thomas, in the 25th year of her age.

☞ South Carolina papers please copy.

BROZEE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 14, after a short but painful illness, GEORGE W. BROZEE, of the firm of Rennie, Shea & Lindsay.

Notice will be given of the time and place of his funeral.

ROEMER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, LOUISE MARIOTTE ROEMER, adopted daughter of the late Aner Mariotte.

His friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Lamartine-place, without further invitation.

HEISER.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 13, at his country seat, Hempstead Harbor, L. I., CHRISTOPHER HEISER, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GALLAHER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 15, MILTON H., JR., infant son of Milton H. and Sarah R. Gallaher, aged 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 340 Carlton-av., without further invitation.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug 15, at the residence of Mr John J. Hill, Mrs. MARY STEELE, widow of the late Daniel Steele, of Albany, N. Y., aged 79 years.

Funeral at 3½ o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) from No. 101 Henry st., Brooklyn.

O'DONOHUE.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Aug. 15, after a severe illness, MARY, beloved wife of John O'Donohue, aged 55 years.

The friends of her family and those of her sons, James, Joseph, and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

INGERSOLL.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Aug. 15, PHOEBE INGERSOLL, widow of the late Capt. James B. Ingersoll, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. V Loomis, on Wilson st., between Lee and Bedford avs., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROMWELL.—At his residence, Riverdale, Westchester County, on Monday evening, Aug. 15, WILLIAM D. CROMWELL, in the 41st year of his age.

Particulars of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

CARTER.—At Bath, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 14, HARRIETT HOWARD, daughter of Edward P. and Mary Augusta Carter, aged 3 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of T. M. Ferguson, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, T. M. Ferguson, Esq., No. 111 West 42d st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Southern and Western papers please copy.

HOLWORTHY.—At Newburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 14, ALFRED CHURCHILL HOLWORTHY, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 88 Madison av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROBINSON.—At Dosoris, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 14, MORRIS, infant son of Henry Barclay Robinson.

☞ The funeral of CHARLES C. SMITH will take place at the Church of the Redeemer 85th st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,
A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,
Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of
"THE GOOD FIGHT,"
An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,
CHARLES READE,
Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.
THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.
Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found
READE'S SPLENDID STORY,
And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the
FARMER AND GARDENER,
A Department which has become highly popular.
Price, $2 a year; Three Copies to one address, $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address, $12; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*
TERMS OF ALL OUR ISSUES—Cash invariably in advance.
Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.
All letters to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.
☞ The TIMES BUILDING is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters—AS a cure for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, there is nothing to compare for certainty of action, in restoring tone and health to the digestive organs. Sold by all druggists. Principal Dépôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop. —This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton Mass. H HALSTED, M. D., Proprietor. The Boston Traveller says: "Dr. Halsted's success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."

Travelers! Try the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-street. It is conducted on the European plan, And is a good Hotel.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
ARE free from the faults of other machines.
ARE almost noiseless in their operations.
ARE much better and therefore worth more.
ARE perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Grover and Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
For our own family use, we became fully satisfied that GROVER & BAKER'S is the best, and accordingly purchased it.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office temporarily at No. 501 Broadway,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Prince Imperial Champagne.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st., N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Journeymen Barbers need Sundays for the improvement of their body and mind. HILL, inimitable hair cutter, No 1 Barclay-st., appreciating this, closes on Sundays. HAIR DYE 50 cents a box, black or brown.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 439, Aug 15, 1859.
51, 25, 9, 47, 19, 67, 13, 2, 44, 30, 17, 62, 33.
Class No. 440, Aug. 15, 1859.
11, 23, 21, 70, 4, 28, 41, 17, 20, 42, 19, 9, 40, 55.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 437, Aug. 15, 1859.
NOT RECEIVED.
Class No. 438, Extra, Aug. 15, 1859.
NOT RECEIVED.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, would respectfully invite those who wish to advertise to call at their Agency.
They have been established for over TEN years, and have the most complete arrangements ever devised.
From the Madison Daily Courier.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.
It gives us pleasure to state that we have been doing business with S. M. Pettingill & Co. Advertising Agents, New-York and Boston, as advertising agents for the *Courier* for *ten* consecutive years. During all that time we have found them accurate in business accounts and prompt in paying bills. A well conducted newspaper advertising agency is a valuable institution both to the Press and the public. We commend Pettengill & Co. to our friends as the best advertising agents we know.
From the New Albany (Ind.) Daily Ledger.
We, too, have transacted business with Messrs. Pettengill & Co. for many years and in all that time have had no occasion to complain of them. They are model advertising agents insisting upon a strict compliance with the terms on which the advertisements are inserted—as is their duty to advertisers, who have to rely upon their honor for the fulfillment of contracts by the newspaper press—and when these are complied with, punctually paying the bills. Eastern advertisers who wish to get the worth of their money, should by all means give their orders to Messrs. Pettengill & Co., at their New York or Boston Agency.

NOW READY,
GERMANY,
BY MADAME
THE BARONESS DE STAEL-HOLSTEIN.
With Notes and Appendices by
O. W. WIGHT, A. M.
Two volumes 12mo. Price in cloth $2 50.
"Of all living creatures I have seen, she is the most cultivated and the most gifted."—SCHILLER.
"The lover of letters will not forget that her genius has, in various departments of literature, rendered for ever illustrious the power of the womanly intellect."—G. H. LEWES, *Life of Goethe.*
THE ABOVE CONSTITUTE THE EIGHTH AND NINTH VOLUMES OF OUR STANDARD FRENCH CLASSICS.
The following of the Series are now ready:
THE COMPLETE WORKS OF MONTAIGNE. 4 vols.
FENELON'S TELEMACHUS. 1 vol.
PASCAL'S PROVINCIAL LETTERS. 1 vol.
VOLTAIRE'S HISTORY OF CHARLES XII. 1 vol.
Uniform in price and style with our editions of the British Classics, viz., bound in cloth, per volume, $1 25; sheep, library style, $1 50; half calf, gilt or antique, $2 25.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

A PAPER CALLED "THE LEDGER."
A PAPER CALLED "THE LEDGER."
A PAPER CALLED "THE LEDGER."
A PAPER CALLED "THE LEDGER."
Now for sale by Newsmen,
contains STORIES, SKETCHES, POETRY,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
BY
EDWARD EVERETT!
CHARLES DICKENS!
MRS. SOUTHWORTH!
MRS. SIGOURNEY!
GEO. D. PRENTICE!
ALICE CARY!
GEORGE P. MORRIS!
EMERSON BENNETT!
ANNA CORA RITCHIE!
I. B., THE GREAT UNKNOWN!
And other popular writers.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

SENSATION BOOK FOR THE DOG DAYS!
BLACK DIAMONDS
GATHERED IN THE DARKEY HOMES
OF THE SOUTH,
BY EDWARD A. POLLARD, OF VIRGINIA,
BEING
Daguerreotypic sketches of Aunts Derby and Judy, Uncles Pompey, Nash, "Old Bones," Junk, "The Preacher," and others in the land of Slavery; exhibiting their habits, manners amusements, superstitions, modes of religious belief, &c., &c.,
WITH A LETTER FROM THE AUTHOR TO
HORACE GREELEY, ESQ.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the New Orleans Delta
Remarkably free from sectional prejudice and acerbity. The author knows negro nature profoundly, intimately; not through the cold light of ethnological science, but the warm, enkindling recollections of boyhood and youth.
From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.
One of the few accurate and natural portraits of negro character and life we have ever seen. Nearly all of them, including Uncle Tom's Cabin, and most of the replies thereto, are mere caricatures. Here is the genuine nigger, as he is seen in the kitchen and field every day.
The New-York *Tribune.*—In the course of a column of editorial notice, the Tribune says of one of the passages of the book: "It has been disintegrated from the main work, and, in the highly respectable character of an elegant extract, is now making a fashionable tour through the newspapers."
SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Beautifully printed. Fifty Cents.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents.
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers.
No. 79 John-st., New-York.

ARE YOU GOING TO SARATOGA OR NEWPORT?
BLACK DIAMONDS
Will afford pleasant reading for an evening.
Sold by all Booksellers.

"SWILL-MILK."
THE WICKED TRAFFIC EXPOSED.
A SYNOPSIS OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF SWILL-MILK,
Together with
ITS ANALYSIS AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS,
BY JOHN T. HILDRETH.
"Facts are stubborn things."
"To play upon one's credulity is wicked."
Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y. 1859.
Copyright secured.
The author and publisher of the above would be very glad to receive from any person or persons any information touching the above matters that would in any way add to its general history or its general interest, as probably there never has been any *exposé* of more vital importance to citizens generally, where this filthy trash has been used, than was made in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*; and this work proposes to pursue the investigation to the end, and to complete the work which has been so successfully commenced.
JOHN T. HILDRETH.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEA SHORE?
Take along the novelty of the season,
BLACK DIAMONDS!
Sold by all Booksellers.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South, through the medium of Southern papers and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. A. S. WELLINGTON & CO.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES
Are the only pianos constructed on truly scientific principles.
They are made on the principle of the violin. The iron bed-plate, which sustains all the strain, is entirely free and separate from the vibrating part of the instrument.
The two sounding boards are outwardly convex, making the entire body of the instrument a vibrating shell, giving vastly increased power, fullness, and depth of tone, making the instrument more sympathetic.
For strength, durability and power, to keep in tune, and retain their tone, they are far superior to all other pianos.
From S. Thalberg.
The tone is grand and noble. It has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity, and sympathetic sweetness.
From L. M. Gottschalk, M. Strakosch, Max Maretzek and others.
The tone (of the squares) equals the best grand piano-fortes, and exceeds them in pure musical intonation and actual tone-power.
From W. H. Fry.
It exceeds the best grand piano-fortes in pure musical intonation and actual tone-power. In a word, "it is the best piano existing."
From Albert H. Wood.
This invention of Mr. DRIGGS is so far in advance of everything which has heretofore been made, that it must, to a great degree, supersede all others.
Sole Agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
Some two or three manufacturers of Piano-fortes, who have gained an ephemeral reputation during the last year or two, finding that the Driggs' Patent Pianos, as now made by DRIGGS, PARMELEE & Co. for us, are fast superseding the old styles of unscientifically constructed instruments, have obtained some of the first ever made under this patent *as experiments*, and are exhibiting them to their customers and to the public generally as samples of the Driggs Piano.
The whole plan of constructing this Piano was so different from that pursued for the last fifty years, that the ignorance and want of appreciation of its scientific simplicity by those first intrusted with its mechanical construction, led them into errors prejudicial to its immediate and successful development. Mr. Driggs, though not a practical Piano workman is a skillful engineer in combined mechanics, and has presented some of the most interesting and important facts on the science of acoustics which have yet been developed In addition to his scientific attainments, we have now brought into the business the practical experience of thirty-five years, together with every appliance to make these instruments equal in mechanical skill to any in the world; and this greatest and most important musical invention of the age *is now fully developed.*
To compare the first steamboat of Robert Fulton to one of the immense floating palaces which now navigate the Hudson, would be about as fair and honest a comparison as the one attempted by our cotemporaries.
All who are interested in Musical or Scientific matters are respectfully invited to call at our warerooms, No. 543 Broadway, (one block above the St. Nicholas,) and examine the Driggs Patent Piano as now perfected.
WM HALL & SON.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!!!!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!!
ECONOMY!!! DISPATCH!!!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price 25 cents.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 30 Platt st., New-York.
Address
H. C. SPALDING,
Box No. 3,600 New-York.
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.
☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their Fall list. It will stand any climate.

E. GLENARD & CO.,
PARIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN MAKE
OF
FILET MITTS,
OF THE MARK
E. G. & C.,
Having made an arrangement with
F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
NEW-YORK,
As Agents for the sale of their Fabric,
Would inform the public that all orders for this article must hereafter be addressed to MESSRS. F. C. & A., as none will be executed unless coming through them
F. C. & A.
Will also have constantly a complete assortment of these goods at their Lofts,
NOS. 60 AND 62 MURRAY-STREET.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building,
Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING,
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.
All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.—N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

ARE YOU GOING TO THE MOUNTAINS?
BLACK DIAMONDS
Will interest and startle you.
Sold by all Booksellers.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS.
Sole agents for { Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Eley's Caps Wadding and Cartridges, and Heiffor's Army Razors.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SPRINGS?
BLACK DIAMONDS
Will give you something to talk about,
Sold by all Booksellers.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED, AND WARRANTED WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New York.

DO YOU STAY AT HOME?
BLACK DIAMONDS
Will drive away the Blue Devils.
Sold by all Booksellers.

NED BUNTLINE'S NEW STORY,
entitled,
OUR MESS;
OR, THE PIRATE HUNTER OF THE GULF,
IS NOW READY
IN THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
At the Dépôts.

"HARMLESS MAGIC."
Whiskers, luxuriant moustaches, produced in six weeks by my Onguent, which for seven years has never failed to give entire satisfaction to all who have used it. Price $1; sent by mail post free, to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 139 Nassau st.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE LAKES?
BLACK DIAMONDS
Can be read while waiting for a nibble.
Sold by all Booksellers.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—Persons advanced in life, and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore, in a measure, the ardor and energy of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and vigor to their remaining years. Those who are in the least afflicted with Dyspepsia, Ague, Languor, Nausea, or any other troublesome and dangerous disease, arising from a disordered system, should not hesitate to avail themselves of the benefit derived from this great remedy.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.
Principal dépôt, Nos 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, GROCERS, dealers in flour, or other staples, who have daughters to educate, will hear of an opportunity to exchange patronage to the amount of several hundred dollars, by addressing, with name and place of business, PRINCIPAL, Madison-square Post-office, New-York. Circulars will be forwarded with references, &c., &c.
WANTED—By next Saturday, 50 desks and seats; $600 worth of carpet, &c., &c.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
An Invasion and Revolution in Venezuela and New-Granada—Great Victory—Surrender of the Regulars—Great Excitement and Enthusiasm of the People—Recovery of Mrs. Mathieu, wife of the United States Consul, from Severe Sickness—Pronto Alivo De Radway Solutivo Renovador y Pildoras Reguladoras—Prayed for by the People—Interesting Report of Thomas Lee, a New-Yorker—Prefatory Remarks.
The accounts we are receiving of success and consequent popularity of Radway's Ready Relief, Pills, and Resolvent, in Central and South America, are most gratifying. From the Banda Oriental, Brazil, Chili, Peru, New-Granada, Venezuela, Honduras, the news is of the same cheering character. The terrible fever, liver complaint, and fluxes in the *tierra calente*, or hot regions, which under the treatment of the resident physicians changes from the acute to the chronic form, but rarely if ever cured, are yielding to the R. R. R Remedies with a rapidity and uniformity which fill all classes with astonishment and delight. In the seaboard cities of Rio Janiero, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Callao, Valparaiso, Carthagena, &c, the most terrible cases of Syphilis, Scrofula, Leprosy, and other virulent ulcerous and eruptive disorders, are cured with such dispatch by these medicines, that the superstitious attribute their effects to magic. Our traveling agent in Venezuela, Mr. Thomas Lee, writes that while in Caraccas he was hailed with vivas when he appeared, and that his office was literally besieged by the sick and their friends and relatives. Yellow and Typhus Fever, Ship Fever, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Eruptions, Venerial Ulcers, Rheumatism, Goitre, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and an infinite variety of malarious diseases of the intermittent type, are among the complaints over which Radway's Remedies are triumphing in the various States of South America.

MR. THOMAS LEE.
This gentleman was dispatched by us, early in March last, to Venezuela and New-Granada, for the purpose of introducing our far-famed Remedies—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS, and RENOVATING RESOLVENT—to the Medical Faculty of the South American Provinces. We had previously satisfied ourselves that there is no disease incidental to the South American latitudes—either in soil or climate—but that these Remedies will radically cure. On Mr. Lee's arrival at Carthagena, he held free levees for the sick and ailing, of whatever name or nature their maladies or diseases were of, and by the wonderful cures that were effected by these Remedies he succeeded in CONQUERING THE PREJUDICES of the Medical Faculty, and securing the enthusiastic confidence and support of the people. "PRONTO ALIVO DE RADWAY," SOLUTIVO RENOVADOR Y PILDORAS REGULADORAS, or Radway's Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent and Regulating Pills are as familiar in the mouths of the people as household words. THE COMMON CLASSES PRAY FOR THEM AND SWEAR BY THEM.

THE LETTER.
CARTHAGENA, July, 23, 1859.
Messrs. Radway & Co., Physicians and Chemists:
Yours of the 20th ult has been received. The case of Goitre I treated as you advised, and have the gratifying pleasure of assuring you that the Resolvent effected a perfect cure. Since my arrival here I have completely changed the condition of the people. On my arrival the majority of the persons I met in the streets were afflicted with the most repulsive diseases of the skin—leprosy, syphilis, sores, ulcers, scrofula, run riot throughout the city. The masses are too poor to buy medicine, and consequently revel in corruption and putrified flesh. After I had been here a short time, I made it known that during certain hours of the day I would receive the sick, and apply your remedies free of charge. I invited the afflicted of all classes to my levees, and dispensed the Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Resolvent free of charge, and to those who were confined to their homes, and unable to attend, I visited, and prescribed your medicines gratis. I continued this practice for three months, at a cost to you for my expenses and medicines, of fifteen hundred dollars. I look upon this expense as nothing compared with the benefit you will derive from the popularity your medicines have here achieved. I have cured, in the three months I have resided here, over 2,000 persons. Not a single individual in all my experience with your READY RELIEF, RENOVATING RESOLVENT and REGULATING PILLS failed to recover. Rheumatism, gout, chronic syphilis, liver complaint, inflammation of the kidneys, colic, inflammation of the bowels, cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, yellow fever, typhoid fever, fever and ague, skin diseases, bowel complaints, inflammation, congestion, costiveness, and, in fact, all kinds of maladies, are quickly cured by these remedies.

MRS. MATHIEU, WIFE OF U. S. CONSUL.
Mrs. Mathieu, the wife of the U. S. Consul at this place, who is a partner of the house of Bishop & Co., of your City, has suffered for a long period with Rheumatism in the arms and shoulders, so much so that she could not raise her arm or even her fingers. Dr. Garcia, one of the most eminent of the faculty, attended her, and prescribed his own drugs without success. At my request he tried the Ready Relief and Regulating Pills. IN THREE DAYS SHE ENTIRELY RECOVERED HER HEALTH.

A YOUNG WOMAN RESCUED FROM DEATH.
In all complaints peculiar to females I have wrought the most astonishing cures in cases that have heretofore baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. About two weeks since I was called upon to attend a young woman suffering excruciating pain from INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, SO THAT SHE COULD NOT MOVE. SHE HAD BEEN LAYING IN THIS CONDITION FOR OVER THREE WEEKS. Two doctors attended her, but could give her no relief. She had given birth to a child about three weeks previous to this inflammatory attack. I immediately gave her FOUR OF YOUR PILLS, AND HAD HER BACK BATHED WITH THE READY RELIEF. I instructed her mother to give her three Pills every eight hours, and bathe her back with the Relief every three hours. In a few hours the patient was free from pain, and the following day she was able to sit up. She is now as healthy a woman as there is in Carthagena.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE—A LARGE LUMP IN THE HUMAN STOMACH.
I visited a woman who, for several months, had been afflicted with a species of colic. SHE HAD A HARD LUMP IN HER STOMACH, ABOUT THE SIZE OF A LARGE ORANGE. She suffered great pain, and was fast wasting away. I prescribed the Ready Relief and REGULATING PILLS, directing the Relief to be given in water, as a drink. This, in the course of an hour, stopped the violent vomiting she had been troubled with. After the Pills operated the fever left her. I gave her another dose of Pills, and directed the Relief to be applied to her bowels. The next evacuation brought from her a large number of worms, one of which was of an immense size—a perfect giant in its way. The lump, however, in the stomach disappeared. In two days she was perfectly cured.
I hear that Dr. Jose Infante, of Santa Martha, and Aristides Voight, of Barranquilla, are performing miracles with the Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Resolvent. I shall leave here for Caraccas on the 25th inst.
Yours, most respectfully,
THOS. LEE.

IRRESISTIBLE CONCLUSIONS.
Unimpeachable testimony from all parts of the globe establish these ASTOUNDING FACTS: That RADWAY'S Remedies are equally efficacious in all climates and under all circumstances; that they cure the most virulent and dangerous types of all known maladies, with as much facility as their milder forms; that they prevent as well as exterminate disease; that they contain no ingredients that is corrosive, drastic, or in any way deleterious; that they banish disease from the body by reinforcing nature and regulate the functions of every disturbed organ, and that this change from fluctuation and disorder to regularity and harmony, this RESTORATION OF THE EQUILIBRIUM OF THE SYSTEM PRODUCES HEALTH; and finally, that this blessing is perpetuated and life prolonged, by their conservative influence—we challenge a contradiction of these facts.
RADWAY'S Remedies are sold by druggists and merchants throughout the world.
RADWAY'S Ready Relief is sold for 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle; Regulating Pills, 25 cents per box; Resolvent, $1 per bottle. RADWAY & CO.,
PHYSICIANS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 23 John-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

TURKISH LATAKIA TOBACCO,
FOR
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs—a superior article for smoking. A fresh importation just received and FOR SALE TO THE TRADE,
By TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

CHILSON'S CONE
FURNACES
Consume all the gas arising from the consumption of coal, thus saving a large proportion of fuel.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Makers,
No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.
COLUMBUS, Miss., May 12, 1859.
I have used the Life Drops put up by Trall & Stow, for Diarrhœa, Colic &c., and consider it the most valuable medicine in these cases I have ever known. Last year I would have been willing several times to have given twenty dollars for a vial of the Life Drops. Please let me hear from you immediately, and do not fail to send me some of your Life Drops JOHN HALL, M. D.
Prepared by TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Bowery, New York, and sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 622 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Fellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents.
And all Druggists.

THE SOUTH, NORTH, EAST AND WEST, all acknowledge my bags, in their countless variety, to surpass all others in style, quality, and adaptation to the wants of flour-dealers, grocers, druggists, &c., &c.
M. VANDERHOOF, No. 1[illegible] West-st.

YACHTING.

The New-York Yacht Squadron at New-Bedford.

From the New-Bedford Evening Standard, Aug. 13.

Yesterday afternoon, as we went to press, the first of the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club were in sight, the *Mystery* being in the lead, and rapidly came up the Bay, followed by twenty-six other yachts, including the *Una*, of Boston, which does not now belong to the Club, and the schooner *Arcola*, used for a stake-boat, and having on board a portion of Dodworth's celebrated band. The *Una* and the *Arcola* came up and anchored in the harbor, but the squadron lay to off Clark's Point for the smaller yachts to come up.

The squadron, at a few minutes before six o'clock, came up the river in two divisions, the smaller ones first, and anchored, each firing a gun, and the band on board the *Arcola* playing during the time.

The following are the names of the vessels and their commanders:

Schooners—Favorita, Vice-Commodore Ambrose C. Kingsland; America, Kingsland; Lawn, (of Philadelphia,) Harvey; Gipsy, Spencer; Haze, Duncan; Juliet, (of Westchester,) Leroy; Madgie, (of Philadelphia,) Loper; Mystery, Delevan; Restless, Thatcher; Stella, (of Boston,) Tappan; Volante, (of Boston,) Hammond; Widgeon, Edgar; Enga, Thomas—13.

Sloops—Alpha, Morris; Escort, Lawrence; Irene, Brown; Julia, Waterbury; Mallory, (of Mystic,) Mallory; Maria, Stevens; Mannersing, Cromwell; Narragansett, Bedlow; Norma, Major; Plover, (of Stonington,) Williams; Ray, Rutherford; Rebecca, Bennett; Rand, (of Philadelphia,) Stevenson—13.

The fleet is under command of Vice-Commodore KINGSLAND. They left New-London on Tuesday morning for Newport, and arrived there the same evening. Both on the sail from Whitestone and from New-London there were a succession of spirited contests between the yachts.

The squadron left Newport in two divisions yesterday forenoon, the smaller yachts leaving at 10 o'clock and the larger ones at 10½ o'clock. Several of the yachts had quite a spirited match on the passage, and the leading vessels began to heave to at 3½ o'clock, and at 4½ o'clock formed in line off Clark's Point to run up the harbor, and at a quarter to 6 o'clock the fleet had come to anchor.

The scene as the fleet came up the river was truly beautiful, and was witnessed by large numbers of people on housetops, and from the wharves. During the evening the yachts were visited by many of our citizens, who were hospitably received and entertained, and at intervals guns were fired, rockets sent up, and the band of the squadron played in fine style.

Among the fleet are a number of yachts which have never been in our waters before, among which are the celebrated *Maria*, the *Mallory*, just launched by the Messrs. MALLORY of Mystic, the *Escort* and others. The *Maria* is the largest yacht of the squadron, since the withdrawal of the *Wanderer*, and is of 160 tons burden. She is the special object of attraction to our citizens, for her reputation of having beaten the celebrated yacht *America*. She is 112 feet long, 28 feet 10 inches beam, and 5 feet 4 inches draft of water, with centre boards 17 feet drop. Her mast is hollow, having been bored, and her main boom is hollow, made like a barrel, mast 92 feet 8 inches long, 33 feet diameter; boom 95 feet long, 28 inches diameter—length of topmast 52 feet 10 inches. In her mainsail and jib there are 7,016 square feet of canvas. The foot of her jib is 76 feet. Her fittings are elegant. She was built in 1846, and is one of the oldest vessels of the squadron.

The number of vessels that belong to the New-York Yacht Club is fifty-five, and twenty-six are in this port. The *Bonita*, *Gertrude*, *L'Esperance*, remained at Newport yesterday, although the latter was to come around to-day.

The yachts *Surprise*, *Anderson* and *Wreath*, Lovell, both of Boston, not belonging to the club, arrived this morning from Newport. The yacht *Stella*, of Boston, sailed this morning for Naushon.

The fleet leave here this evening or to-morrow for Holmes's Hole, and thence back to New-York.

It was proposed to have three match races to-day between the yachts *Restless* and *Madgie*; *Haze* and *Scud*; and *Narragansett* and *Escort*; but from 5 o'clock this morning till about 1 o'clock this afternoon it has rained hard. At the latter hour, however, it cleared up, and the captains were to meet on board the *Favorita*, at 1½ o'clock, to decide as to the race. If it occurs, the contestants proceed down the bay, the rest of the squadron accompanying them.

MONUMENT TO THE MEN OF THE BIRKENHEAD TROOP SHIP.—A graceful tribute has just been paid by the Queen of Great Britain to the memory of the officers and crew who perished on board the Birkenhead troop ship. Her Majesty, desirous of recording her admiration of the heroic consistency and unbroken discipline shown on board that vessel, has caused to be placed on the colonnade at Chelsea Hospital a tablet in commemoration of the event. A tablet has also been erected, by command of Her Majesty, to the memory of Lieut.-Col. WILLOUGHBY MOORE, who perished on board the *Europa*. These tablets are from the works of Mr. FIELD, of Parliament-street, London, a gentleman who has had much to do with the statuary at the New Palace at Westminster, and redound much to his credit.

A counterfeiter giving the name of George H. Knapp, was arrested last week in Hartford with $410 in counterfeit and broken bank bills in his pocket. His total assets in good money amounted to just 15 cents. He was held to answer.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail, on MONDAY, the 15th,

Their large Fall importations, containing every article necessary for family and hotel use, viz.: Shirtings and Sheetings, Linens, Table Damasks, Cloths and Napkins, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels. White goods of every description. Lace and Muslin Curtains and Drapery Muslins.

ALSO,

300 CASES COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,

At manufacturers' prices.

Many of the above goods will be found very cheap, having been purchased previous to the present advanced prices.

Canal st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS.

Marked down to half the usual prices.
An invoice of Point Lace Collars
Just opened, which we are selling very low.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DOUBLE-WIDTH ENGLISH POPLIN AT $1 00 PER YARD,

A superior material for Traveling Dresses,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling Suits made to order
At the shortest notice.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

at GEORGE BRODIE'S,
No. 300 Canal-st., and No. 479 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BUYERS are specially invited to see the handsomest and cheapest garments in the United States.

☞ BRODIE has been for the last ten years the acknowledged leader of fashions.
See *Harper* and *Godey*.

361 AND 539 BROADWAY.

JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings
for the Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue
till late in the season.

NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, will open on Monday, the 15th, 7 cases of new Fall Goods, very desirable, for deep and second mourning. Observe

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—PARTIES HAVING MACHINES FOR COVERING SKIRT SPRINGS, and wishing to contract for covering, can do so by calling at No. 92 Warren st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WHEREAS—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDENTS of Middletown Point, N. J., and New-York City, were on Monday morning, the 15th inst., left at the Keyport wharf through the unnecessary haste of the Captain of the steamboat *Keyport*, he having on that *first occasion* considered it absolutely necessary to leave at the precise moment without proper notice, and when some 75 passengers were within 25 yards of the boat, thereby *unnecessarily* depriving men having business connections in the City from fulfilling their obligations, greatly to the injury of their credit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the passengers who were detained from a passage to New York by a willful caprice of Capt. ARROWSMITH do most emphatically censure him for his conduct on that occasion.

Resolved, That if it is absolutely necessary for the boat to leave at the precise moment advertised, the Captain will hereafter not remain *forty minutes* over time for freight, or back the boat, after starting, for *one* passenger, as has heretofore been the case.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New-York *Times* and Middletown Point *Times*.

SAMUEL D. BEACH,
WM. S. BROWN,
SAMUEL M. THOMPSON,
S. T. SMITH, and 70 others.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A HEALTHY BOY, OF RESPECTABLE parentage, 10 months old; none but people of means, who have no children of their own, need apply; also, a boy 3 years old. Address or call at No. 170 West 29th-st.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 89 Beaver st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWCASE warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 31 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERATT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHROP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERCISES of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st, will be resumed on 15th September next.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I —The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY Sept 19.

TO COAL MERCHANTS.—WANTED—FOR A first class day and boarding school in New-York, $200 worth of coal for next Winter. Any person in that line having daughters to educate will find this a good opportunity to exchange for the above. Address, for one week, to M C G G, Secretary, Madison-square Post-office, New-York, specifying name and place of business.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Latin, French, and Music, would be willing to receive into her father's family as a pupil a little girl of from six to twelve years of age, who would be watched over with kind and sisterly attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a refined and Christian home. For terms, &c., address Box No. 824 New-Haven Post-Office, New-Haven, Conn.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family in the country, near New-York City, competent to instruct in all that pertains to a thorough English education, vocal and instrumental music. Must be experienced, well qualified, and of unquestionable Christian character and standing. Address T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, for one week, with references, last situation, &c., and terms, which must be moderate. An Episcopalian preferred.

INSTRUCTION.—A GERMAN LADY (EPISCOPALIAN) desires a situation in a gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches—music, in which she is proficient, drawing, painting and the German and French languages, which she speaks and writes correctly; the best of references can be given. Address TEACHER, N. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, PUPIL OF ONE of the high schools of Paris having several years' experience of teaching in this country, desires an engagement to teach French, Latin, Greek and Arithmetic in some school in New-York, or any other large city. References given from the schools where he has been teaching. Address B. E., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS by a lady from England, of great experience; in addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French grammatically and conversationally, Italian, music and singing. The highest references and testimonials offered. Address M. M., Station F Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in teaching her own language, drawing and the rudiments of music, wishes a situation in a family or school. Address E. A. Y., No 26 East 30th-st., or apply personally at the same place, this week, from 10 to 12 A. M.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen st., Brooklyn Heights.

A LADY, LIVING IN STATEN ISLAND, wishes to take lessons once or twice a week in the English language from an American or English lady. Distance from the ferry five minutes by omnibus. Address M., Box No. 798 N. Y. Post office, with references.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE in teaching English, music, French and Italian, (both of which languages she speaks,) wishes a reengagement in a family, to go South. Address G. H., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper and governess in a first-class private family, either in this City or at the South. Address, during this week, L. Y. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.

The second number of this popular Spanish-American newspaper will be published on the 17th inst., as a STEAMER PAPER FOR CUBA AND MEXICO.

It presents the best medium for bringing business notices before the Spanish-American trade here and abroad. Office No. 21 Ann st.

WEALTH OF THE WORLD DISPLAYED.—On Wednesday next will be published a singular book, "THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD DISPLAYED," contains the names of 1,200 persons who are the richest men in the world! The book also contains the name of every person who resides in the 5th av. It contains the name of every person who pays a real estate and personal tax on more than $100,000, with the amount actually paid.

Accurate sketches of many families are given, and will be enlarged in the succeeding numbers. Price 50 cents. Published by REUBEN VOSE, No. 172 William-st.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP.

THE SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot No. 139 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family, who is a good baker, and understands her business perfectly; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to either city or country; understands the management of a dairy if required; has the best of City references. Address No. 685, Bakery, 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting and seamstress, or would do general housework; understands each capacity very well, as good references can certify. No objections to the country; a home in preference to good wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girls, one to cook, bake, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business and are willing to make themselves useful in City or country; are well recommended. Apply at No. 474 Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Will go together or separate.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or housework, in a small family; thorough plain cook and baker and first class laundress, highly recommended by families with whom she has lived for honesty, capability, and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 1 East 26th st. corner of Broadway, basement, under the drug store for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, or to do plain sewing; no objections to general housework, or to go in the country. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; will be found fully competent for either. Also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and fine ironing, or otherwise cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; will be found fully competent; none need apply but respectable families. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 18th-st.; has four years the best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business and can produce the best City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND Seamstress by one who has had several years' experience in the management of children. Would take the entire charge of a baby or would go as chambermaid and seamstress. Best City reference given. Call at No. 98 West 28th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, TIDY young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or to do chamberwork, washing, or as seamstress or to do general housework; understands each capacity perfectly, as best of City references can certify; wages not so much an object as a home; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing and can give City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A HARD-WORKING, faithful and highly recommended girl, as kitchen servant, or to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook or to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to take a situation as laundress in a small family; understands her business well. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 East 25th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats, blancmanges and jellies, puddings and pies; good bread baker; the best of reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call at No. 3 6th st. in the basement, for two days.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SERVANT; must be a good washer and ironer, (able to do up gentlemen's shirts,) and a good plain cook; she must be neat and willing to work; good City references will be required for honesty, &c; wages, $7 per month. Apply at No. 297 West 32d-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY ARRIVED in this City from Dublin, a situation in a respectable family as seamstress, take charge of children, or do chamber work. Apply for two days, personally or by letter, in the hardware store, No. 82 Catharine st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of dining-room; wages, $6 to $7. Also, a nurse. Apply at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a private family, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Wishes to go a short distance in the country. Good city reference. Apply at No 230 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-av., first floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as cook, washer and ironer. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron in the City, or would do housework in a small family; is a good cook and a first rate washer; can speak English fluently, and is not afraid to work. Apply at 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; good references. Can be seen at No. 95 11th-st.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of birth and education wishes for an engagement as companion to a lady, whose household arrangements she would take charge of, if necessary; the highest references given and required. Address, for three days, P. P., Post-office, Newport, R. I.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN without incumbrance, as coachman and groom, or as valet; understands everything connected with horses in all branches, and also can act as waiter; to any respectable family who will employ him he will be willing to discharge his duties; will be found competent and willing, and can show the best of recommendations from the Old Country as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. A note, addressed to A. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AND HIS WIFE—Protestants—situations in the country preferred; the man as groom and coachman, and would make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is a careful driver, and understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; the wife would do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing; are both persons of trust, and would study to please. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A VERY ACTIVE, UPRIGHT YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands every thing connected with horses; is a good vegetable gardener and is practically conversant with all kinds of farm work; will be found competent and willing to discharge his duties faithfully; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, (Scotchman,) as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can show the best of recommendations from the best of families, both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address a note to W. Y., Box No. 193, *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY RESPECTABLE business in which he can make a living, by a young man of steady, active habits; would prefer some business where good handwriting will be brought into use; will make himself generally useful. Any one wishing to employ such a person, will address G. H. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKING, respectable and willing young man, who understands the care and management of horses; also a plain gardener and can do the general work of a gentleman's place; he is an experienced farmer; would take a place as such; a nice home more an object than high wages; best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener or groom, in City or country; would be willing to milk cows and make himself generally useful on a farm; understands his business very well, as references from former employers can certify; wages moderate. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as light porter in a store, &c.; can write a good hand and is correct at figures, and willing to make himself generally useful. Can give City reference for honesty and sobriety. Wages no great object. Address C. C., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man in a private family as waiter; understands his business perfectly, and give the most satisfactory City reference; has no objection to the country; is a Protestant, and a single man. Can be seen for three days at No. 826 Broadway. Address M. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTRIOUS and active Protestant man, as coachman, and to take care of a gentleman's garden; will make himself useful; has satisfactory reference from his previous employers for experience and industry. Please address C. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS not afraid of work; is willing to make himself useful, is a good, careful, sober driver; can give the best of City references. Call for three days at No. 198 East 21st st., third floor, front building.

WANTED—COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUATION by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to keep a small garden in order if required. Address J. M., Box No. 154 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objection to the country; has lived three years and nine months in his last place. Address D. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of references for ability, steadiness and industry. Address A. D. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, with good city reference. Has no objections of going to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 174 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as farm hand or taking care of horses, or assistant in a garden, is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. D., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in every department, fruit, flowers and vegetables, also the laying out of new places tastefully, as reference will show for the last ten years. Address S. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS, the man as coachman or groom, and is a good vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give good reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has 3 years' recommendations from those with whom he has lived. Can be seen at Trainor's saddlery store, No. 654 Broadway, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SMART young man a situation as porter, waiter or barkeeper; understands his business very well as best of references can certify; wages very moderate; is anxious to get a situation as soon as possible. Call or address PORTER, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS AGENT FOR some good house, where energy and industry would be of use. Has had five years experience in business management. First-class references. Address W. H. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN WISHES TO ENGAGE as coachman and gardener; the wife as seamstress, and make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 55 Cannon-st.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young married man, wishes employment in a wholesale importing house. Has been twenty years engaged in the general routine of mercantile pursuits, and for nearly all that time in one house in this City. Address M. A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, to take charge of a vegetable garden, and also the care of a horse and cow; he must fully understand the preparation and management of hot beds; if married, and without children, and the wife a good cook, employment would be given to both. Apply to C C. WALDEN, Flatbush, L. I., or at No. 4 New-st.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS farming and taking care of horses, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, before 8 o'clock in the morning or from 6 to 8 in the evening, at No. 83 West 35th st.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE, to learn the general engraving business, must have a taste for drawing, and reside with his parents. Address, in own hand-writing, E., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE SILK and fancy dry goods store about 16 years of age; one who has had some experience in white goods preferred. Address Box No. 1,967 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A hotel; one acquainted with the business preferred. Also, a boy to answer bells. Apply in the dining-saloon, Sweeney's Hotel.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, A middle aged Protestant woman, for a private family in the country, near the City; wages $7. Apply at No. 42 White-st for 3 days, from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, PROTESTANT. GOOD City references required. Colored preferred. Apply at No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, WITH COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber can accommodate a few persons with board at the moderate sum of $6 per week. This retreat is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, with a splendid view thereof, and about four miles from West Point, with a good road leading thereto. Daily communication to the City or elsewhere by boats and cars. Persons wishing board can stop at Fort Montgomery Station by railroad, and cross in a boat to Fort Montgomery, and by steamboat at Cozzens' Dock, where carriages will be found for conveyance to the undersigned. For particulars, address the undersigned.
JOHN W. HALL,
Fort Montgomery, Orange County.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR ADULT PERSONS can find first class accommodations at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour's ride from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house three minutes' walk from dépôt, overlooking both the river and creek. Application can be made daily to the proprietor, No. 159 Chambers-st., in the office of the Skirt factory.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT A farm-house near Sufferns Station, and about one hour from Jersey City by New York and Erie Railroad; the house is beautifully situated, surrounded with plenty of shade, rooms large and pleasant. For terms, &c., inquire corner 24th st. and 10th-av., coal office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Plenty of fruit, and as cool a location as can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC—IN A PRIVATE family; fine bathing, boating fishing, &c; boats free; mountain air, and unsurpassed for health. For particulars, address WM. H. MORRIS, No. 189 Water st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second story; handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Also a small room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st., near 6th av.

BOARDING.—A LIGHT, COMFORTABLE AND pleasant back parlor and bedroom attached to let to a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 36 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., immediately.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM can be obtained, with board, at No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton place, corner of Green st.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO WOULD room together, also a gentleman and wife, can obtain full or partial board, with pleasant apartments, in a strictly private family residing in 21st, near 6th av.; rooms are on second and third floors, are large well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water, &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND lady, in a small, first-class private family, where there are no other boarders. Location not above 14th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. House must have all the modern improvements. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No. 3,511 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE gentleman desires a large, finely furnished room, with breakfast and tea. Address immediately, stating terms, &c., F. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large new house, with all improvements, would like to rent two rooms, with hot and cold water, with or without board. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st, first new house east of 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO,
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO

In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime........	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime........	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime.
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lash's plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved hub borer on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st, New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c., at No. 129 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, No 779 SIXTH AVENUE,
OFFERS FOR SALE

A valuable business corner house and lot in the Bowery.
A 2 story and store house in 21st-st.
A 4 story and store house in East 18th-st. No. 232.
A 3 story first-class brick house, No. 16 Mansfield-place, bet. 8th and 9th-avs.
Three 4 story English basement houses in 51st-st., bet. 8th and 9th-avs.
Two 3 story brown stone front houses in 49th-st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs.
A 3 story brown stone front house in West 31st-st, extra lot (cheap).
Houses in 48th-st., bet. 6th and 7th-avs., for sale or to let (rent low.)
House and store on 9th av., bet. 35th and 36th-sts., for sale.
Cottages for sale in West 35th-st.
A House and 2 acres of land, near Lockport, N. Y.
Three stores in Washington st., leased for storage, will trade them.
A first-class house in East 35th-st., near Lexington-av.
A front and rear tenant house in West 32d-st. Will trade for lots.
A very desirable new dwelling-house in 48th-st, 46 feet West of 6th-av., south side of street (very cheap).
A house and store (brown-stone front) in 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.; a house and store (brick) in 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; a first rate paying house and store in 3d-av., 25x50, lot 100 feet, 2 party walls, between 51st and 52d sts; a first rate stand for business. The lot adjoining can be also bought.
A new dwelling, built in the most substantial and neat manner, in 42d-st., first house east of 11th av. south side of street. Cheapest house in New York—all the improvements—will rent it cheap this year.
Any number of lots in New-York, Harlem, Brooklyn, Newark, New-Jersey, and Paterson for sale.
A few fine farms and country seats for trade and cash. Persons wanting to buy real estate ought to pay KAVANAGH a visit before they purchase.
Tenant houses wanted for first-rate paying tenants.
Rents collected and house jobbing attended to.
N. B.—I have a brick-yard for sale, containing every accommodation for manufacturing four millions of brick a season. Builders attend to your interest, and buy this yard. I will sell it very cheap.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell nineteen lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 13 Beekman st.

A CORNER FOR SALE ON SECOND-AVENUE, where there is a good business doing; rents for $935; price $7,250; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if required. Also, two first-class houses in 51st st.; price $4,750. Also, one on 3d av., leased for five years at $900; price $9,500; and several others at reasonable prices. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 415 3d-av., near 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-York City; a three-story high-stoop brick house on 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 20 feet front by 42 in depth; lot half the block, with all the late improvements; chandeliers and two pier glasses go with the house; price $8,500.
A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $3,000 and $9,500. Apply on the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE—60 FEET BY 220, IN ELIZABETH City, N. J., in a select location; persons desiring lots for a first class house, combining country with access hourly with this City, will find this a good opportunity. Apply at Rooms 13 and 14, 49 Exchange place.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP ON SIXTEENTH-STREET.—The 3-story brick house and lease of lot No. 80 East 16th st., in perfect order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL THE FIRST May next a medium-sized 3-story and basement house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; is genteely furnished. Rent $1,000 per annum, or would be let unfurnished for a term of years, providing the party would purchase the furniture, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. Address Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMMEDIATE vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counsellor at law, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,300 Post office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST, 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses, West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A SNUG TWO STORY AND BASEMENT cottage house in West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; a very desirable location; to a good tenant it will be let low. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to S. M. WOOD, No 75 West 40th-st.

TO LET—AT THE STUDIO BUILDING IN 10TH-st., a handsomely furnished room; rent, $175 per annum. Apply to the Janitor, No. 15 10th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 35th st., between Madison and 4th avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, with two lots of ground. Consists of a new 2½ story frame house, with a two-story extension and a kitchen attached; the house is finished in the best of style, marble mantels, gas pipes, &c., &c., and will be found a desirable residence for a private family. Terms easy. Would be let to a desirable tenant. Apply to T. P. SPENCER, Lafayette st., Elizabeth City, or to STEPHEN A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the dépôt. Land from two to thirty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 22d st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d st.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FARMS—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCES, Village Houses, Building Sites, &c., for sale in and near Madison and Morristown. Thirty farms, containing from 10 acres up to 300 acres. These farms are very good ones. Four very beautiful country residences, newly built, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of something attractive. Several good village houses and lots, and building sites. A full description of all the said properties may be seen at BAILLY & HUNTING, No. 16 John-st, New-York, or on the subscriber, at Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, near the dépôt.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL AND FARM, IN Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad dépôt at Madison. The mill is new, has two run of burr stones, is in perfect order, with excellent water power. The farm contains 116 acres good land, with about 12 acres of oak timber upon it. For particulars, apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, or to E. BEAUPLAND, at Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

$4,200.—CHEAP FARM OF FIFTY ACRES AT Westfield, N. J., twenty-one miles from New-York; ten acres wood, good farm-house, ten rooms; farm buildings, variety of fruit, &c. Inquire of J. F. WARNER, No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD FARMING LANDS IN Pennsylvania, about five hours' ride by railroad to be sold cheap. By applying at No. 94 South 6th st., Williamsburgh, can learn full particulars.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from dépôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY—A soap manufactory. Address R. S. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADICATED from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors GARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhoea, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a New and really Important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhoea) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, U. S. postage included.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and [illegible] invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its effect on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and imparting into the nervous organization that degree of [illegible] which is requisite to give the human system the development of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; [illegible] with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 18mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.—THE MEDICINE which the proprietor now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has in every case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which many are afflicted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate relief. So thoroughly has it been tested, that the subscriber has been induced to bring it before the public, and warrant a perfect cure in every case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., and by druggists generally. Certificates accompany each bottle.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

DR. LINGUIST, PRACTITIONER, FROM Europe, treats on private diseases at his office, No. 79 Crosby st., corner of Spring, one block east of Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 10 P. M. Cure without mercury, or no charge. His female monthly pill can be relied on.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 335 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

DENTEOPLASTIC—CLOSELY RESEMBLING bone, for filling tender teeth without pain, while soft, and immediately becoming hard, preserving teeth for years, which could not be saved by any other means.
H. GILES LUTHER, Dentist,
No. 42 Great Jones-st.

CHLOROFORM RENDERED SAFE BY DR. LUTHER'S Safety Inhaler, which prevents all possibility of danger in its use. This opinion is expressed by physicians, surgeons, and scientific men.
H. GILES LUTHER, Dentist,
Proprietor, No 42 Great Jones-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—This is to certify that we whose names are severally undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chap. 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts of the Legislature of said State amendatory thereof:

First—That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES V MAPES.

Secondly—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of fertilizers and agricultural implements, and all other commodities appertaining to the business of Agriculture in all its departments, both on their own account and as Commission Merchants.

Thirdly—That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows, viz: CHAS. V. MAPES and BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK; that the said Charles V. Mapes is the general partner, and his place of residence is in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York; that the said Benjamin M. Whitlock is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York.

Fourthly—That the amount of capital which the said Benjamin M. Whitlock, as such special partner, has contributed in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, is the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Fifthly—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of August 1859, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the 1st day of May, 1864.

Witness our hands, this 1st day of August, 1859.
CHARLES V. MAPES.
BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK.
Signed and sealed in presence of JOHN F. CLARK.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.
Dated May 16, 1859.
MERCY A. HARMON, Administratrix.
m17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1859.
au2-law6mTu*
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
ELIZA J. KEENY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-law6mTu*
JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap12-law6mT*
GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the members of Industrial Home Association No. 3 will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, at 8 o'clock, in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite the head of Spring-st., for the purpose of completing the arrangements for clearing the property from mortgage, and giving each member a clear title to his property. Every member, it is hoped, will be present.
JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members will please meet at the City Hall THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased associate member, Christopher Heiser, Esq. Funeral service at Trinity Church at 1 P. M.
G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140,943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 00

Claims unpaid (not due,) $48,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33,825,839.

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

Note.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. J. BUNKER,
WILLIAM BETTS,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
EZRA WHEELER,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN M. STUART,
GEORGE R. CLARK,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE,
WM. K. STRONG,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., Aug. 12, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1859: the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.
ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46,162 48. The assessed value of taxable, about $1,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$35,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds. Also $60,000 of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BY CROMMELIN GOODWIN, NO. 50 Wall-st., 51 shares American Express Company's Stock; 39 shares Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express Company's Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance Stocks constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
27TH-ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., Aug. 10, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT Scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 104 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
JNO. J. RENNIE will sell,
THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Aug. 16,
at the elegant residence No. 76 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

Consisting of rosewood drawing room suites, 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, etageres, lady's work table. For further particulars see *Herald*.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, August 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 164 9th-st., west of Broadway, the handsome furniture, by order of Executors, viz: rosewood piano Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, wardrobes, plate-glass doors washstands, marble tops; hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, pier glasses, curtains, extension dining, card and centre tables, sideboards, sofas, chairs, in satin and damask, and hair cloth; sewing chairs, refrigerators, three iron office safes, crockery, glass, &c., and a small lot of wines, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION THIS DAY.—SALE TO COMMENCE at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 30 7th-st. The house is furnished throughout with the most costly kind of furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, crockery and glass ware, &c., &c. Also, a fine piano forte full seven-octave, and a superior instrument. Parties wishing to buy would do well to attend this sale.

PEED & DOLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, HORSES, cows, farm tools, crops, &c., on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, between 57th and 58th sts., on 3d av., Brooklyn, comprising parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, rosewood piano, &c. Also two horses, four cows, 50 chickens, farm tools, corn, vegetables, &c., in fields, and 300 bushels of apples on trees.

A. ALBURTIS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. ALBURTIS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Prof. Ulman, No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th av., all the splendid furniture contained in the said house, consisting of the finest furniture sold at auction this season. Also a splendid rosewood piano forte. For particulars, see *Herald*.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of a family, viz: Brussels and three ply carpets, rosewood parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, chamber suites, mahogany chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes and rockers, gas chandeliers, curtains, cornices, &c. The whole for absolute sale and worthy attention.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt st. This sale will offer extra inducements both to City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 198 Clinton-st., between Baltic and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, carpets and oil cloths, mahogany dress bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, mahogany chairs, mahogany tables, two divans, fine engravings, walnut extension tables, stoves, crockery, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades. Also a fine pair of canaries. The male is a beautiful singer. To be sold without reserve.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—500 LOTS WHITE GRANite, edged, dipt, c. c., Rockingham, luster, fancy goods, glassware, &c., TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, a large, positive cash sale. Dealers wanting cash bargains will do well to attend.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..........$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FRED'K H. WALCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL..........$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859,
OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROGRAMME.

Reception of his Honor the Mayor, Common Council and Richmond Grays, of the City of Richmond, Va., by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York.

The Special Committees appointed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, to make arrangements for the reception of their visitants, will meet on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., Room No. 8 City Hall, whence they will be escorted to the steamer by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, and receive their guests and escort them to their quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

On Monday, the 15th inst., his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York will meet at 9 o'clock at the Metropolitan Hotel, whence they and their guests will be escorted by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and the Richmond Grays, to the steamboat *Hendrick Hudson*, at the foot of Grand-st., which will convey them to the Public Institutions under the direction of the Governors of the Almshouse.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council will assemble at the City Hall, at 2½ P. M., to review the Richmond Grays and a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

At 7 o'clock P. M. his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel to participate in the banquet to be given by them to their guests. Special Committees.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
WILLIAM J. PECK,
JAMES OWENS,
JOHN LYNES,
Aldermen.
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr.,
GEO. P. BICKFORD,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
JOHN VAN TINE,
ABRAHAM LENT,
Councilmen.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of OSBORN & VINCENT, SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS A. OSBORN of said firm having purchased the interest of Mr. Vincent therein, is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.
L. A. OSBORN,
I. J. VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the business (MANUFACTURING LADIES' SKIRTS) of the late firm of Osborn & Vincent as heretofore, at the same place, No. 93 Warren-st., New-York.
L. A. OSBORN.

NOTICE.

All business connections between GEORGE E. HAWES & A. C. McNULTY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. E. HAWES,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1859. A. C. McNULTY.

ALBERT C. McNULTY, late of the firm of HAWES & McNULTY, No. 21 Bond st., has removed to No. 27 Bond-st., where he will be pleased to see all who require his professional services. NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES leaves Catharine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs...Aug. 4, 7 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 5, 7.30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 5, 11.30 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 6, 9.30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 6, 1 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 7, 9 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 7, 2.30 P.M.
Monday. Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura.....5 A.M.	Monday. Aug. 8 in connection with the Laura 5 A.M.
Monday.Aug. 8, 11 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 8, 3 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 11 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 3 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes.Aug. 10, 4 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P.M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 5 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 6.30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 12, 2.30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 13, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 14, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Monday.Aug. 15, 8 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 15, 3.30 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 16, 8 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 16, 4.30 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 9 A.M.	Wednes.Aug. 17, 4.30 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 6 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 18, 10 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 19, 7 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 19, 11 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 20, 7.30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 20, 11.30 A.M.
Sunday.Aug. 21, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 21, 1 P.M.
Monday.Aug. 22, 9 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 22, 1 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 23, 10 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 23, 2 P.M.
Wednes.Aug. 24, 11 A.M.	Wednes.Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Thurs..Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6.30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5.30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 28, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 28, 3.30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 4, 11:30 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 6:30 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 6, 1:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 6, 7:30 A.M.
Monday...Aug. 8, 3 P.M.	Monday...Aug. 8, 9 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 9, 4 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 9, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug.10, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug.10, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug.11, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug.11, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug.12, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug.12, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug.13, 4:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug.13, 7 A.M.
Monday..Aug.15, 3:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug.15, 6 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug.16, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug.16, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug.17, 4 P.M.	Wednes..Aug.17, 7 A.M.
Thurs....Aug.18, 4:30 P.M.	Thurs....Aug.18, 7 A.M.
Friday...Aug.19, 5 P.M.	Friday...Aug.19, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug.20, 12 M.	Satur....Aug.20, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug.22, in connection with the *Laura* from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only.....6.30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug.21, leave B'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington..........8 P.M.
Monday..Aug.22, 1:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug.23, 9 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug.23, 3 P.M.	Wednes..Aug.24, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug.24, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug.25, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug.25, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug.26, 6:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug.26, 3:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug.27, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug.27, 4:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug.29, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug.29, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug.30, 7 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug.30, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug.31, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug.31, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents; Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M.; 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

NOTICE—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug. 12, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER AND BISCUIT ROUTE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses, (one sorrel and one gray,) wagon and harness, and stable lease, &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.
SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1856—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1856, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New-York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low. Apply to
THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED in a very profitable business, established on Broadway, which embraces the exclusive control of a very valuable patented article of universal use. To be secured satisfactorily as a loan or by giving an interest in the business, with or without personal services. Address B. W., Box No. 2,049 City Post-office.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS AND FANCY STORE in the best avenue up town; to a cash customer this is a real chance location rapidly rising; will be sold 20 per cent under value, the owner having to give up the business. For particulars address DRY GOODS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office; will be attended to promptly.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a party of means, (on account of death,) to continue a first-class mercantile business, at a small outlay of capital, that will yield large returns; references and all required information will be given by addressing a note to MERCHANT, Box No. 3,091 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF A first-class liquor store, situated in the city of Newark, N. J.; stock small; would be a good stand for a party wishing to do a grocery and liquor business. Address S. H., Box No. 1,189 New-York Post-office, or No. 144 Newark P. O.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPONSIBILITY, well established in a lucrative and safe business, is desirous of forming a partnership with one possessing ready means to the amount of about $10,000; references of the very highest character given and required. Address LANGLEY, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall-st.

$15 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 585 8TH-av., on Monday, August 15, between 3½ and 5½ P. M., a watch in double silver cases, by Dwerrhouse & Ogston, Davis st., Berkley square, London, No. 3,200, and gold fob-chain. The above reward will be paid for its recovery or delivery as above, at the Twenty-second Ward Police Station, or No. 113 Nassau st., second floor, and no questions asked.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—AN ENGINE LATHE TO SWING twenty inches, at least eight feet between centres. Apply at No. 45 Liberty-st.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD MOUNDS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—FIFTY DOLLARS AND FOUND.—The recent extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortunes. The most direct, quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Boco del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching that region in the shortest and most agreeable way, the fine clipper schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter,) now lying at Pier No. 30 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining long enough to afford time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Estrella. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia..........$2 00
Cabin to Cape May..........3 00
Steerage to Philadelphia..........1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$8

The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	24 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 20.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND Havana, carrying the United States Mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st. No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, Y. M. ZANGRONIZ.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will receive freight for above places on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on TUESDAY, 16th inst, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 17th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail on the 31st August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMship LOCUST POINT, Capt. D. FRENCH, will leave Pier 12, North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, which I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.

A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N.Y.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:20 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack Englewood &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6.7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES,

Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanics skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure as their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at
W. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 25 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO
For cash only,
Warranted,
At No. 155 West Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—ONE 7-OCTAVE, rosewood, round-corner, carved legs, Pethick & Girkin, makers for $175. One 6¾ octave, round-corner, rosewood, Hallet & Davis, makers, as good as new, for $165. One 6 octave, rosewood, square corners Doyle maker, for $85. One 6-octave, square corners, Geib & Walker, makers, for $75. Pianos & Melodeons for rent. Rent applied if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE,
No. 435 Broadway.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $200 IF APPLIED for immediately, magnificent rosewood, 7-octave, manufactured by old-established City makers of 30 years' experience, fully warranted, round corners, iron frame, splendid tone and touch, was selected by a competent judge. Apply at the residence No. 298 Madison-st., near Montgomery.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S CELEBRATED PIANO, long known as among the best in the country, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest factory prices. Improved New York Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains. S. D. & H. W. Smith's first-prize Melodeons. Pianos and Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSIcal Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,

Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Musical boxes repaired.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,)
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.

Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.

The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., or 204 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.

Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.
AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK,
BY F. E. CHURCH.
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND,
BY REGIS GIGNOUX.
Now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cts.; Upper Boxes, 25 cts.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1859,
The great and world-renowned
RAVELS,
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
Grand Comic Pantomime, Grand Ballet, Comic Interlude and double Tight Rope all on the same evening.
The GREAT GABRIEL as the Clown.
The celebrated FRANCOIS as Lourdan.
MARIA BENNECART as La Sylphide.
LA FETE CHAMPETRE.
Lourdan..........comic character..........Francois Ravel.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA and A. LEHMAN on the Double Tight Rope.
LA SYLPHIDE.
Maria Hennecart, M. Mathieu and the Ballet Troupe.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown..........Gabriel Ravel.
Cassander..........Francois Ravel.
The great comic spectacle pantomime of BIANCO will be produced in a few days.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL WEEK
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE,
LALLAH ROOKH,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 17,
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT,
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE,
IRELAND AS IT IS,
LALLAH ROOKH.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.
The performance will commence with the farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Sally..........Miss Bell Carr
Concluding with the great romantic melo-drama,
in two acts, entitled
TIMOUR THE TARTAR.
Timour the Tartar..........Wm. Henderson.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 16,
The performance will commence with
WAR EAGLE.
After which, the Pantomime of VOL AU-VENT.
To conclude with
PIKE'S PEAK.

JONES' WOOD.
MONSTER FESTIVAL.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
All the amusements free.
AUGUST 17, 18, 19 and 20.
MONSTER CIRCUS.
Largest arena ever opened in the United States.
LOUISE TOURNAIRE, Mademoiselle JOSEPHINE,
E. NEVILLE, BENJ. STEVENS,
W. J. SMITH, GARRY DEMOTT,
And others.
THE ORRIN FAMILY,
The celebrated acrobats from South America;
THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.
A magnificent stud of highly trained horses.
TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.
BALS CHAMPETRES EACH EVENING.
With a Grand Orchestra.
Conductors..........Messrs. GRILL & UNGER.
Magnificent displays of fireworks by J. W. HADFIELD.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY, Aug. 16.
NEW SONGS, SOLOS, DANCES, ACTS, and MIRTH-PROVOKING PLANTATION SCENES.
By the whole of this model Company of
ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.
First time of Buckley's new Burlesque of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss JULIA GOULD..........as..........Arline

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND E. DAVIS APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON!—NEW AND BRILLIANT COMPANY!—SPARKLING AND NOVEL AMUSEMENTS!—SECOND WEEK of the GALE SISTERS. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the NORAH CREINA. Fancy Dance, by Mlle Juliette. Pas de Deux Floral, by the Misses Hannah and Adeona Gale. After which, THE RIVAL ARTISANS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE ORPHAN OF SWITZERLAND. Dancing. THE VILLAGE ARTISANS. The Aquaria, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen without extra charge. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats, 13 cents additional.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.—THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.—THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Aug. 18. Miss Maria Brainerd and Signor Guidi will sing. The Band will be considerably increased, and perform a selection of classical and miscellaneous music. Several novelties will be introduced, viz: "The Battle Symphony," by Unger; "Italy and Austria," descriptive of the War in Europe; and Meyerbeer's celebrated "Flambeaux March," with the simultaneous lighting of torches. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

PIC-NIC
AND
COTILLION EXCURSION
OF FRANKLIN ASSOCIATION.

To Davids' Island, THURSDAY, Aug. 18, 1859. Tickets 50 cents each. Leave Spring st., North River, at 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st., East River, at 8 A. M.; Stanton-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M. Tickets obtained the morning of excursion.

HARLEM RIVER!—THE PIONEER AND ONLY REGULAR LINE!—Safety! Comfort! and Speed! For High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham, the substantial low-pressure steamer EMILY! having been recently fitted up by persons interested in restoring and improving the navigation of the Harlem River, now leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for MacComb's Dam, High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham Landing, connecting with the New-York and Harlem steamers, SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE, which leave Peck-slip and 10th-st. hourly. The 3d av. cars now run every ten minutes to and from the City Hall, and their terminus in Harlem is immediately at the steamboat dock. These facilities afford a novel, cheap and beautiful excursion up the Harlem and under the arches of High Bridge.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11¾ A.M. and 3 P.M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A.M. and 1¾ and 5 o'clock P.M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A.M., and return at 3 P.M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER IOLAS WILL make trips to the Banks, TUESDAY, 16th, WEDNESDAY, 17th, and THURSDAY, 18th. Leaves Barclay-st., 7 o'clock; Spring-st. 7:30; Pier No. 4, 8; Peck-slip, 8:30. This boat can always lay and anchor when the larger boats cannot. Lines, bait and music on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLE'S GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 614 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES B. RICK, No. 206 West st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

AMERICAN NORMAL ASSOCIATION—TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 17, 1859.—Visitors to this Association can procure excursion tickets good to return as late as Friday, at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, foot of Cortlandt-st. Price $2.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. F. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

SPORTING.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTting.—A novel race to come off on TUESDAY, August 16, at 2 P. M. precisely. Match for $1,000, mile heats. Mr. Roff names a double team—PUG and LANTERN'S MATE; Hiram Woodruff names s. m. WIDOW McCREE to harness. Cars will leave for the Course from Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, every fifteen minutes.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

The above race will give everybody an opportunity to see FLORA and PRINCESS race.

ECLIPSE COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTTING.—*Princess* and *Flora Temple*. Purse, $1,000; two mile heats in harness. TUESDAY, Aug. 16, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M. Jas. Eoff enters b. m. *Princess*; Jas. D. McMann enters b. m. *Flora Temple*. Cars leave the South Ferry at 2½ o'clock, and return as soon as the race is over.
JOHN I. SNEDIKER.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole manufacturers.

MILITARY.

Reply of Col. Cocks, of the Twelfth Regiment, to the Remonstrance of Generals Sandford and Ewen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remonstrance of Major-General C. W. SANDFORD and Brigadier-General JOHN EWEN having been published in the columns of the TIMES, I have, therefore, to solicit, as a matter of justice, that the same publicity be given to the following reply to such parts thereof as reflect upon me individually:

Major-General SANDFORD and Brigadier-General EWEN have seen fit to state, in their remonstrance to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, against the appointment of a Committee to prepare an application to the Governor for the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, that, "for the open and defiant disobedience of orders, and insubordination, the Colonel of this Regiment was cashiered by a Court-Martial, composed of honorable and impartial officers." But they have suppressed the fact that a challenge, duly sworn to, was submitted to the first-named remonstrant, against Brigadier-General YATES, the President of the Court, wherein "the causes assigned carried with it, *prima facie*, evident marks of suspicion, of prejudice and malice; and being true, cannot be overruled. (De Hart, p. 117.) But the same was overruled by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, without assigning any just reasons therefor.

And it is also a well-known fact, (of which Major-Gen. SANDFORD must be cognizant,) that Col. HINCKEN, but a short time previous to his appointment as a member of this Court, and at (what was pretended to be) a drill of officers of the Division, made open declarations, in the presence of and effecting the said Colonel, in which he exhibited malice of the strongest and most positive character.

But, fearing that a challenge, also, against this member would be overruled by the Court, and the only effect it would have would be to strengthen Col. HINCKEN's animosity against the accused, such challenge was not offered.

It was evident that this Court was packed by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, with a determination to get rid of the accused, to whom he alluded at the officers' drill mentioned (and at which he was hissed by many of the officers of the Division then present) as being the "person" at whose instigation a bill limiting the tenure of office in the Militia (which would have retired him from the Militia service) had been prepared for presentation to the Legislature, and which person he alleged "could not hold a commission longer than a year."

But as to the truth or falsity of the assertion of the remonstrants, that the court-martial was composed of "honorable and impartial officers," an opinion can be better formed from the following extracts from its proceedings:

First—The Court having convened on the 8th of September, 1858, pursuant to General Orders No. 8, of Aug. 6, 1858, from Division Head-quarters, the following objection to its authority to proceed with the trial was presented:

"Col. JOHN S. COCKS, commanding the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, in the Fourth Brigade, hereby objects to the authority of the court-martial, composed of Brig.-Gen. YATES, Col. EDWARD HINCKEN and HENRY ROBINSON, to try him on charges and specifications made against him by Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN, commanding said Fourth Brigade, for the following reasons, viz:

By section 6 of article 1. of title 7 of chapter 536, of laws of 1855, it is enacted that 'No officer arrested shall be brought to trial * * * unless the officer ordering such court martial (as specified in section 5) shall have ordered the same (the bringing to trial) within thirty days after receiving notice of the arrest, and a copy of the charges and specifications; nor until ten days after a copy of a list of the names of the officers detailed to form the Court shall have been delivered to the officer arrested, or left at his usual place of abode.'

The object of this enactment is undoubtedly to save an officer from being kept in arrest an unreasonable time, and to secure him a speedy trial.

If an officer can postpone the bringing to trial after the thirty days limited by law, he can postpone it for years, and thus keep an officer under arrest for an indefinite time without a trial. The very evil that this enactment is intended to prevent.

Col. COCKS, therefore, claims that this Court has no authority to proceed with the trial."

The Judge Advocate admitted that the charges and specifications, with notice of arrest, were received by Maj. Gen. SANDFORD on the 12th of July—fifty-eight days before which the members detailed to form the Court were ordered to assemble, organize the Court, and proceed with the trial. And yet the Court overruled this objection, and decided that it had full authority to proceed with the trial, notwithstanding it was then twenty-eight days after such limited time.

Though this decision may be considered by Generals SANDFORD and EWEN as an honorable and impartial decision, it was, nevertheless, opposed to law, and the trial was, therefore, illegal.

Second—The Court having determined, in opposition to law, to proceed with the trial, the following objection was made to the charge of disobedience of orders, viz:

"Col. JOHN S. COCKS demurs to the first charge and the specification under it, and pleads that if the facts stated in said specification were true, they would not amount to the offence charged. (Sub. 5 of par. 150 of General Regulations.)

The parades and duties of officers are fixed by law. Section 16 of chap. 536 of Laws of 1855, indicates and fixes the parades to be had; such an one as is described in this specification is not mentioned in such section, and there is, therefore, no law authorizing this parade. The order is, therefore, clearly illegal.

To disobey an illegal order is no offence. (General Regulations, par. 192. DE HART on Courts-Martial, p. 165. O'BRIEN on Military Law and Courts-Martial, p. 82.)

The Court, in overruling this demurrer, admitted that 'there is a limitation of power as to parades for exercise. The statute provides that not less than eight nor more than 12 such parades shall be held annually.' But, at the same time declared that 'there is no limitation of power in regard to parades for other purposes, such as paying funeral honors to the dead, and coöperating with the Civil authorities in celebrating some great event, and that such orders might be justified and upheld by custom and usage. The Superior Court has held that this usage must govern in all well organized troops,' when it is not *unreasonable* or in *opposition* to *special enactments*."

Here it will be observed that the Court cited an opinion by which it should have been governed, and thereby have sustained the demurrer instead of overruling it. For the enforcement of such parades would be not only unreasonable, but also clearly opposed to the special act of 1855, in relation to the First Division, which indicates and fixes in positive terms the number of parades the several corps in said Division shall be required to make in each year.

That it is unreasonable to compel an entire regiment, in opposition to their will, and when unprepared, to volunteer extra parades and duties, not required by the statute or contract with the State, and bear the expenses attending such parades for music, horse-hire, &c., cannot possibly be denied by any "honorable and impartial" Court-Martial.

Yet this Court, first assuming without averment in the specification, and without proof of the existence of a custom authorizing orders for such extra parades, (and when the fact is, the obedience of such orders has always been regarded as optional, and their disobedience was never noticed before this,) decided that "this was in conformity with military usage," and as such could legally be enforced at the discretion of the Major-General, by the power given him in § 24, chapter 129, laws of 1858. Now, what is that section referred to?

"SEC. 24. The commandants of division shall discharge the duties, possess the powers, and be liable to the penalties pertaining to their office, as granted by law or military custom; provided that no division parades, except of the first division, or, in case of invasion, insurrection, or to aid the civil authorities, shall be ordered without the consent of the commander-in-chief."

Can it be truly said that there is any provision in this section of law to warrant an "honorable and impartial" Court-martial, of ordinary intelligence, to affirm that the Major General of the First Division is legally vested with discretionary power to order and enforce extra penalties by authority of an assumed custom which is both unreasonable and opposed to special enactments, as well as to General Regulations? (Par. 299.)

If such assumption of authority can be justified, it would be advancing this new and dangerous doctrine that a custom can extend a law enacted to limit the powers of officers! even further under the decision of this Court; when a law and a custom differ in regard to the same matter, the custom would prevail, and thus repeal the law.

It is very evident that the section referred to is intended expressly to prevent the ordering of division parades (except of the first division, or in case of invasion, insurrection, or to aid the civil authorities) without the consent of the Commander-in-Chief, and nothing further. For without that provision Major-Generals, other than of the first division, would have the power to order division parades, when, from the large extent of territory embraced in their division district, it would be onerous to compel the assembly of their entire division. It excepts the first division for the reason that there is a special act by which that division is governed, and this act empowers the Major-General to order *two* division parades; but nothing short of the entire division, except in case of "invasion, insurrection, riots, tumults, breaches of the peace, and resistance to process."

Third—The second and third specification of the third charge having alleged that Colonel JOHN S. COCKS was guilty of "unofficer-like conduct," in not attending a drill or improvement meeting of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Fourth Brigade on the 25th day of May, 1858, and in not attending a parade of the Fourth Brigade on the 1st day of June, 1858. The following was plead in relation thereto:

"To the second and third specification under said third charge, Col. JOHN S. COCKS pleads to the jurisdiction of this Court, and alleges that the delinquencies with which he is charged in and by said second and third specifications, are not by law cognizable by this Court, but by a court-martial to be ordered by the Brigadier-General to try said delinquencies returned to him, on such return, and that the facts stated in said second and third specifications were returned to the Brigadier-General of the Brigade, of which the said Twelfth Regiment was and is a part, previous to 26th June, 1858, (prior to these charges.)

By section 16 of chapter 536 of laws of 1855, it is enacted that "every officer . . . who shall appear on parade not fully armed and equipped, or without a uniform, shall be *returned as absent and fined accordingly*."

By section 17 "the Commandant of Brigades shall exercise the officers of their respective brigades at least twice in each year. . . . Every commissioned officer, for non attendance at any of these meetings when duly warned or summoned, *shall pay a fine of five dollars*."

By section 35 "*Delinquencies* and deficiencies of *commissioned officers* at any *parade* or *drill* shall, under the direction of the Commandant of the Regiment, be noted in a book by the Adjutant of each regiment, and shall be *returned*, certified by him, to the *Commandant of the Brigade*, who shall, from time to time, order a *Brigade Court-martial* for the trial of delinquencies so returned."

By paragraph 238, General Regulations, "*no arrest* need be made of any officer brought to trial before said Courts, *nor shall any charges or specifications* be necessary for the trial of such delinquencies and deficiencies, other than the return of the proper officer in regard to such delinquencies and deficiencies; nor shall the *attendance of a Judge Advocate* be necessary upon any such Court-martial."

By section 36 of article 3 of title 7 of chapter 398, laws of 1859, "The Court-martial by which any delinquent is tried, *may excuse such delinquent*, if it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the Court that he has a reasonable excuse for such delinquency." (Sickness was the cause of the delinquency here specified, and such was stated to the Court, and would have been proven, had the jurisdiction of this Court to try such offences been recognized.)

It will here be observed, that the law declares non-attendance at a parade or a drill, to be a *delinquency*, and directs a fine as the penalty; while this charge was unofficer-like conduct, and the sentence was cashiering. The Court, on proof of a delinquency, cannot find the delinquent guilty, but must acquit him of unofficer-like conduct! the latter is an offence entirely different and distinct from the former; and to find one guilty of it, is equally as absurd as it would be to try and find one guilty of forgery for having published a libel.

De Hart, page 265, says: "In making up its findings on the charge, the Court has, therefore, only to determine whether the facts found, do, in reality, amount to the crime charged. If the Court is of opinion that the specification found do not constitute the offence charged, it must acquit the prisoner of the charge, and, of course, can pronounce no sentence." (See also page 241.)

Yet the Court, in overruling this plea to its jurisdiction, decided substantially as follows: That it matters not though the statute does declare the offence specified to be none other than a delinquency, and triable only by a Brigade Court-martial, upon the return, and does prescribe a monied penalty therefor; and though the offences specified are not arrestable under the statute, and not triable under charges and specifications, and a Judge Advocate not necessary; such offence being here charged as unofficer like conduct and the delinquent being under arrest, this special Court-martial is empowered to try the offence under this charge, and on proof of absence from a parade and a drill as specified, the accused shall be found guilty of unofficer-like conduct, notwithstanding the statute constitutes the facts proven a delinquency; and the sentence shall be cashiering, instead of the precise punishment (a fine) fixed by law.

By this same ruling, finding, and sentence, had the charge (or indictment) been murder, in being absent from a drill and parade, the delinquent, on proof of such absence, would be guilty of the crime of murder, and should be sentenced to be shot.

Yet the remonstrants say this Court was composed of "honorable and impartial officers." It can be said much more truly, that they were selected by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, expressly to do his bidding!

There are other decisions of this Court martial, and findings without evidence, and contrary to evidence; but sufficient has been shown to enable any sensible person to judge as to the honor and impartiality of the officers composing this Court.

I will add that justice was not expected from this Court from the commencement, the remonstrants possessing the power to make such charges as they please, and to arrest under charges of their own making; to pack such a Court and Judge Advocate as would be sure to gratify their animosity against the accused; to overrule all challenges against the President or members; to review the proceedings, and to send them back for revision; and to approve or disapprove the findings and sentence, as may best accord with their malicious designs; thereby having the power to crush any officer who may happen to fall under the ban of their displeasure. J. S. COCKS.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans in Paris, registered at the Banking-office of LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from July 20 to July 27, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
W. F. Buckley,
W. H Harbeck,
Geo Bradshaw,
D. R. Alward,
G Thompson,
Hon. P. Bennett,
B. Fitch,
Wm. Leopold,
P. N. Moore,
R. M. Field, Jr.,
J. Butts and wife,
R. C. Hutchings,
C. W. Watson,
D. Hoadley and family,
G. F. Betts and wife,
H. H. Elliott, Jr.,
Dr. J. C. Smith,
Dr. J. Harren,
J. P. Farrar,
J. R. Dickson,
Hon. W. H. Seward,
E. Jarrassay.
Barney Williams and wife,
W. E. Robinson and wife,
J. Hilborn,
C. D. Taws,
C. Althrop,
W. A. Donaldson & family,

MASSACHUSETTS.
C. R. Fairbanks,
O. Q. Hill,
Dr. S. A. Green.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
W. M. Sage and wife.

MAINE.
A. J. Albert and family,

MISSOURI.
S. Engler,

VIRGINIA.
C. R. Grant,

GEORGIA.
J. E. Tooke.

PENNSYLVANIA.
T. P. Belden,
R. Clemon,
Dr. C. T. Simpson.

AMERICANS AT INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL RITSCHARD—Mr. Ruh, Indianapolis; Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Bedford and family.

HOTEL SUISSE.—Mr. Richard Clements, Mr. Samuel Clements, Mrs. Mordecai and family, South Carolina; Mr. Gethin and family, New-York; Mr. Gerold, Mr. Hedley, Mr. Yichte.

HOTEL VICTORIA.—Mr. S. Young, Boston; Mr. Gould and family, New-York; Mr. [illegible] Mr. Bradlee, Boston.

HOTEL DES ALPES.—Mr. E. S. Bradford, Mr. Glentworth, (U. S. Consul at Rome,) Mr. Haseltine, Philadelphia; Mr. William B[illegible] and family, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Riggs, New-York; Mrs. E. Riggs, New-York; Miss [illegible] and Mrs. Premado, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Josephs, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, New-York; Mr. [illegible] Smith, New-York; Miss Mitchell, New-York; Mr. E. B. Strange and family, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes Boyd, Philadelphia; Mr. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer.

HOTEL BELVEDERE.—Mr. Thomas and family, Mr. J. Lorimer Graham and family, New-York; Mr. Samuel Borié, Mr. A. James, Mr. H[illegible] New-York; Mr. B. Porter and wife, Mr. [illegible] Waters, Boston; Mr. Blake and family, Miss [illegible] Haldeman, Mr. and Mrs. A[illegible] Mrs. Wise, Mr. T. Goddard and family, [illegible]

AT OTHER HOTELS.—Mrs. [illegible] Caspar, Washington; Mr. [illegible] Mr. Waters and family, [illegible] New-York; [illegible] Bright, Boston; Mr. G. Bemis, Boston; Mr. [illegible] Strong and family, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. [illegible]; Mr. Belt, Philadelphia.

Thomas Carlyle writes of the "sheep and goats" of mankind in a letter addressed to Mr. Allibone, of Philadelphia, written in acknowledgment of the receipt of a copy of his *Dictionary* [illegible] "There seems to be no doubt the book [illegible] to innumerable reading beings, [illegible] that, they wish to know; to me [illegible] "the like the Apostle Paul's sheet [illegible] of such clean and the unclean"—a[illegible] are not unmanageable *bulk*, to say [illegible] increas- yet aware of the fact, but [illegible] ing magnitude, and already [illegible] readers, that their first great [illegible] is to be vigilantly, conscientiously [illegible] everywhere, that books, like [illegible] actually divided into what we may call "sheep and goats"—the latter put inexorably [illegible] of the Judge; and tending, every [illegible] moments, whither we know; [illegible] and, if possible, ignored, by [illegible] This is candidly my verdict; and [illegible] you can not well like it; nor, as you [illegible] wish to produce it, till summoned."

The Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in declining the office of Professor in the Danville Theological Seminary, to which [illegible] the Old School General Assembly of [illegible] Church, remarks as follows: "I do not [illegible] my duty to undertake the work which [illegible] Assembly has proposed to me; and, [illegible] it is not proper for me to attempt [illegible] brethren who offered it to me, nor the [illegible] would be willing to see me in it, [illegible] approbation of my own mind. I am obliged [illegible] that I do not see my way clear [illegible] I must try to serve the Church, as [illegible] help me, in another part of [illegible] his will."

The Boston *Herald* says: "The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Col. Scranton, the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, and others [illegible] arrived here Friday evening [illegible] yacht *Treasure*, of New-York, by [illegible] Thursday they went down [illegible] On called on the Hon. Timothy Davis [illegible] Gloucester, and they design [illegible] excursion to Portland. On Saturday [illegible] dine with the Hon. Thomas Corwin [illegible] political notabilities."

The wife of Mr. Arthur [illegible] wealthy farmer residing four miles from [illegible] eloped with a negro named Jones, [illegible] husband's farm. Her husband [illegible] and found her in a negro house [illegible] Chatham, Canada, in which place [illegible] two previously been delivered of [illegible] Being taken into custody, she confessed [illegible] without reserve, stating that the cause [illegible] fear of detection in an intimacy which [illegible] time existed between herself and [illegible]

The following-named gentlemen have been appointed lecturing agents for the State [illegible] Temperance Society:—Rev. [illegible] Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. Francis Hawley, [illegible] N. Y.; John Foote, Esq., Hamilton, [illegible] Anthony, Springs, N. Y.; Wm. [illegible] L. I., N. Y.

A New-York Swindler in Washington.

SKILLFUL OPERATIONS AND HEAVY LOSSES.

The Washington *Star*, of Saturday evening, has the following:

"A number of wry faces are noticeable just now in the ranks of 'our leading citizens,' in consequence of the successful manner in which they have been fleeced by a swindling concern styled 'Evans Brothers & Co.' Some days ago the following notice appeared in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, and was, we doubt not, speedily clipped out for reference by not a few of the large number who in these dull times are 'rather short' of cash:

'Money to lend, in large or small sums, on approved personal or real security, at moderate rates, payable by installments or otherwise.

Apply, for forms, &c., to Evans Brothers & Co., No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

Notice—All loans granted for the current month of July will be paid in Washington on the 16th of August instant. Persons corresponding with us are requested to meet Mr. Wm. Evans, at Willard's Hotel, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2d and 3d of August instant, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

To Attorneys, only.—Wanted, a gentleman in Washington to represent a well-known discount and investment company established in London and New-York. Must understand the principles of banking and making investments on real estate, &c. Address, with good references, Messrs Evans, Bros. & Co., No. 439 Broadway, New-York.'

On the arrival of the distinguished representative of the firm of Evans & Co. at Willard's Hotel, he was instantly waited upon by a number of anxious borrowers, and the arrivals of needy ones was so numerous and continuous that the financier was obliged to hold a perpetual levee in one of the parlors, and not a few waiters were kept in requisition to usher inquirers to the spot.

Among the victims rumor places a venerable, well-known, and much-esteemed city-journalist, who proposed to borrow some $16,000 to speculate in Western coal lands. Evans & Co. listened favorably, and even dispatched an agent to the West to ascertain the value of said lands.

A Colonel of this city, also well-known, wanted to borrow $20,000, some say to help build a new church; others, to speculate in lots in the vicinity of the Capitol extension. Evans & Co. dined with this Colonel, and so vastly pleased was the host with his guest that he offered his name as a reference for E. & Co.; so we hear.

Yet another well-known Colonel (the military men seem to have been the principal victims) paid $20 premium for $20,000 that he happened to want, and up to the time of the explosion of the swindle, was the best satisfied man in town that 'all was right.'

Col. ——, it seems, gave a security of $12,000, but the $20,000 not being forthcoming, letters were exchanged, and finally the applicant was invited to dine with the benevolent money-lender, which he did, and was wonder-struck by the magnificent style in which Evans & Co. did up things. Champagne was ordered, for instance, by the host, and the servant extending his hand for money to pay for it at the bar, the host feeling in his pockets declared he had no change, went to a trunk, threw it open, drew from it a large bandanna handkerchief filled with gold coins, caught one and tossed it carelessly to the servant. The guest, struck by this regal way of doing business, was so confident of the correctness and substantiability of Evans & Co., that, in opposition to the advice of his business adviser, he deposited little deeds (instead of giving a deed of trust) with the financier as securities, which deeds he has not since put eyes on.

Yet another Colonel (who is a lawyer as well) succeeded, after Herculean exertions and the procurement of a stunning list of references, in securing the highly-eligible position of attorney for Evans & Co. He, too, paid a premium.

A master builder of this city wanted $20,000, but went to work cautiously, depositing his premium, $200, with MCGUIRE & Co., to be paid to Evans as soon as the negotiation was completed and the loan secured.

There are many others who attended upon the levees of the 'moneyed man,' but who 'ain't got nary word to say.' Consequently it is difficult to ascertain what the total of the swindle is.

Our prominent business firms were a good deal bothered for advice by acquaintances desiring to invest in the promises of Evans & Co. Their advice was, of course, to 'stand from under,' but it was pretty much thrown away.

Mr. T. J. FISHER, of the firm of J. C. MCGUIRE & Co., in order to open the eyes of some of the confiding ones, addressed a letter of inquiry to the Mayor of New-York, which elicited the following reply:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1859.

DEAR SIR: The Mayor has directed me to reply to yours of the 4th inst. That he has placed your note giving information of the operations of Mr. Evans, alleged to be a member of the firm of "Evans Brothers & Co., 434 Broadway," in the hands of Captain JAMES LEONARD of the police force, and he reports that the whole of the building No. 434 Broadway is occupied by the "Bartholf Manufacturing Company," and by no other person or firm. Capt LEONARD reports that there is no doubt that the firm of "Evans Brother & Co." is bogus.

I am, respectfully, J. AULD, Clerk.

Prior to the receipt of this letter, however, the bird had flown, leaving his lately elated customers with terribly elongated visages, of course

The representative of the firm of EVANS, BROS. & Co. remained at Willard's Hotel two days, where he occupied a handsome parlor, in which he held his levees with the applicants for his financial favors, (and their name was legion,) during his brief stay. The last day of his stay he gave dinners to a number of his victims, whom he charmed with his off hand business manners and intelligent conversation. In appearance, he is of slightly sallow complexion, with dark moustache and goatee, of medium height, and walks on one wooden leg, and with a cane. When he went away, he paid his hotel bill with a check on Col NEILSON, which was duly honored on presentation, after first informing his victims that he was going to New-York, where his money was deposited, and would return with the promised loans on the 16th inst

The Massachusetts Military Encampment—Correspondence between Gov. Banks and Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

The following correspondence has passed between Gov. BANKS and Gen. SCOTT:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL CHAMBER,
BOSTON, August 1, 1859.

To Lieut.-Gen. Scott:

DEAR SIR: I inclose to you in this note, which will be presented to you by Adjutant-Gen. STONE, of the Military Department of this State, a copy of a General Order for the encampment of the Volunteer Militia of this Commonwealth. It will be, I believe, the first general encampment of any State on this Continent.

It is intended to establish a more efficient military discipline than now exists in this department of the public service.

I am quite sure, from your interest in all that affects the welfare of our people, and their respective Governments, that any well-intended effort to improve the organization of citizen soldiers, in whatever State it may take place, will receive your approval.

We have now to beg of you an additional favor, if it be not incompatible with your duties, or your personal comfort. The citizens of Massachusetts desire to give you a soldier's and a citizen's welcome to this ancient Commonwealth—a welcome as hearty, as universal, as any man has ever received from the people of Massachusetts, since WASHINGTON here took command of the American Army.

It gives me great pleasure to add my own unworthy but sincere wish that I may have the honor of meeting you at Concord.

Most respectfully and truly,
I am your obedient servant,
NATH'L P. BANKS.

To His Excellency, N. P. Banks, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Massachusetts:

SIR: I have had the distinguished honor to receive by the hands of your Adjutant-Gen. STONE, your Excellency's note, inviting me to be present at the general encampment of the Volunteer Militia of Massachusetts early in the next month.

Considering my many obligations to Massachusetts and your Excellency, personally, I should be highly gratified to be able to make the proposed visit, but am restrained—First, by a severe bodily hurt, from which I am not quite recovered; and second, because I have recently been obliged to decline so many similar invitations, that it might now be offensive to many other friends to accept one.

With the greatest respect and esteem,
I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's ob't servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Destructive Fire at Lawrence, Mass.—Loss $100,000—Loss of Life.

The fire which occcurred at Lawrence, Mass., on the 12th August, reported by telegraph, destroyed property to the value of about $100,000. It broke out at 2 P. M., in the upper part of the United States Hotel building. It was four stories high, the lower story being occupied by stores, and the rest was an unoccupied hotel, unfurnished, and the two upper stories unfinished. It was built last year. When the fire was discovered it had already filled the most of the two upper stories, and its spread was so rapid that some suspect that an incendiary set the torch after having saturated the room with camphene. The flames spread to the Central Congregational Church on the west, Union Block on the east, and the new Court House in the rear. In less than half an hour these buildings were a live sheet of flame. The first efforts of the citizens was to clear the stores under the hotel of goods. The slender brick walls on which the cupola rested suddenly gave way, and the entire front wall gave way and fell outward. The street was literally filled with people, of whom three, with their arms full of goods, were crushed beneath the mass of brick and iron. Two others, who were in the building behind these three, almost miraculously escaped, the wall falling just front of them upon the three first, and leaving those behind unharmed, except some slight injuries by the flames.

The bodies of those buried beneath the hotel wall were recovered after the fire had somewhat subsided, and were identified as GEORGE STANLEY, an apprentice in the Lawrence *Courier* office; FRANK HENBY, one of the commission dealers whose stock was being removed; and LYMAN F. LAKIN, employed in the Pemberton Mills. The bodies were much burned and disfigured. A fourth man was so injured that he died this morning.

A strong wind blew from the southwest while the fire prevailed. The belfry of the Unitarian Church, fifty rods distant across the common, was discovered in a blaze. A delegation of firemen extinguished it—but not till the belfry had fallen and the roof was destroyed.

The new Court-house was a fine edifice just being completed by the contractors. So substantial were the walls that they stand entire. The cost above the underpinning was $22,000. As the building was not yet accepted, the question arises whether the loss falls on the builders or the County. It was not insured.

The property burned comprises the hotel building, with six stores, held in litigation; the church block with five stores and two offices, owned in five shares, by the Central Society; the next block east of the hotel, two stores; the new Court house, just finished; a paint shop and blacksmith shop, wooden buildings on Common-street, and the Unitarian Church.

The Swampy Flavor of the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have watched with some interest the various inquiries about the Croton water, its bad taste, etc. For the information of your readers who do not take the trouble to think, I propose to give the cause. We receive our supply of Croton from two sources—one the springs and brooks running from the uplands or mountains, and one the marshes and swamps. Now, this Summer has been a dry one, (I have a daily record,) for nearly three months we have not had a *rainy week*, and hardly a rainy day; for this reason the springs and mountain streams are many dried up, and others diminished to a "rill," consequently we are receiving our supply at present from the swamps and marshes. From a careful examination of the Croton water drawn from the hydrant on Saturday, the water is clearer, has much less deposit or floating matter in it, and is perfectly pure, as by chemical tests it contains nothing unusual but the swampy, woody or marshy taste. The jar I have standing, twenty inches deep, since Saturday, has not deposited enough matter to be hardly perceptible to the naked eye. We shall have this taste for a month to come, unless we have heavy rains, and should you wish to know a simple remedy for the evil, say so in your paper, and you shall have it to-morrow. E. B. R.

Prof. George Bush is dangerously ill. He recently removed from Brooklyn to Rochester, to take charge of a new Church Society, but his health has rapidly failed since Spring.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS-APPARATUS—For making gas from crude resin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method, in portable works, and at one third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my apparatus. The Mansion-House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton, and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Limbs are often crippled by the maltreatment of wounds and fractures. The first and only dressing in such cases should be this wonderful resuscitator of native power. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 15.

$2,000 La. State 6s..... 87	50 Hudson River R. b60 31⅛
33,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. 87	100 Harlem R. Pref. b60 34⅜
6,000 Mo. State 6s.... c 82½	100 do........ 34⅜
6,000 do........ b30 82½	100 do........ s30 34½
5,000 Cal. State 7s bds. 81	100 do........ 34⅜
7,000 Virginia 6s.. b30 93	100 Reading R..... s60 44¼
16,000 do........ b3 93	100 do........ 43⅝
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s 90½	30 New-Jersey R...... 128
4,000 E. R. 1st Mt. Bs. 84	50 Mich. Cen. R..... 42
3,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs. 38½	50 do........ s10 42
3,000 M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. C. B'ds.. 84	50 do........ 42¼
2,000 do........ 83½	650 do........ 42⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B'ds. 85	100 do........ s3 42¼
6,000 do........ 85¼	50 do........ s60 42
5,000 LaC. & M. L. G. B. 15¼	100 do........ b60 42⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co. s30 75	50 do........ b3 42⅜
56 New-York Cen R. 71	100 Panama R. R.... c 115
100 do........ b30 71½	100 do........ b30 115⅛
100 do........ b30 71⅜	170 Ill. Cen. R. R...... 65
50 do........ s3 71½	50 Clev. Col. & Cin R.. 94½
100 do........ s30 71	50 Clev. & Pittsb'h R.. 6
350 do........ s10 71	250 Gal. & Ch'go R. R.. 64½
100 do........ opg 71½	150 do........ s27 64½
150 do........ c 71	100 do........ 64⅜
50 do........ s60 70⅝	50 do........ s20 64½
10 Erie Railroad...... 5¾	588 Ch'go & R'k I'd R.. 62
	100 do........ b30 62

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Tennessee 6s. '90. 87½	50 Mich. Central R s20 42¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s.... 82½	150 do........ b10 43
100 Pacific M. S. Co. b60 74½	100 do........ 43
400 N. Y. Central R. b30 71	50 do........ 43¼
100 do........ b3 71	25 Panama Rail'd, s30. 115½
150 do........ opg 71	5 Illinois Central R.. 64½
150 do........ b30 71½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S'k. s30 21
200 do........ s30 71	200 do........ 21⅛
50 Erie Railroad...... 5⅝	100 do........ 21¼
100 Hud. River R.. s60 31⅞	150 do........ s10 21¼
50 do........ 31⅝	200 do........ b60 21⅜
300 Harlem R. Pref. s30 34¼	50 Galena & Chic. R.. 64⅜
100 do........ b30 34⅜	100 do........ b30 64⅜
100 do........ 34⅜	100 do........ b30 64⅜
100 do........ s10 34⅛	100 Cleve. & Tol. R s30 19⅜
110 Michigan Central R. 42⅜	100 do........ s30 19⅜
100 do........ s60 42¼	200 Chic. & R. Isl R b10 62
50 do........ s40 42⅜	100 do........ 62
50 do........ s60 42⅜	100 do........ b15 62

MONDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 6:

Decrease in Loans	$1,180,914
Increase in Specie	660,655
Decrease in Circulation	206,371
Decrease in undrawn Deposits	1,034,243

Including the Clearing-House operation of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 6, 1859	Aug 14, 1858.	Aug 13, 1859.
Capital	$68,645,000	$66,717,000	$68,645,000
Loans	118,938,059	123,374,459	117,757,145
Specie	20,083,877	31,150,473	20,744,532
Circulation	8,623,050	7,588,939	8,416,679
Gross Deposits	91,891,234	105,034,772	88,933,824
Exchanged	19,366,379	15,208,690	17,443,212
Undrawn	72,524,855	89,826,082	71,490,612
In Sub-Treasury	5,340,990	12,886,816	5,347,389

The Discount line on the Bank Statement shows a larger reaction by full half a million than was anticipated. The liquidation for the week is nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars, and without inconvenience to regular dealers, or disturbance to the Money Market. The latter, if anything, closed easier on Saturday, and presents a steadier appearance to-day than week before last. The addition to the Specie Average is about equal to the promise held out in the large banks down town, as reported in our weekly review this morning. The out-of-town Bank balances continue to be drawn down, particularly from the South. It will be noticed that the supply of Exchanges on New-York and Europe, held by the New-Orleans Banks, is materially drawn down, and we hear to-day that there is every probability that some Gold as well as Silver will come from that quarter before the Cotton season affords a sufficient supply of Exchange The *Granada* delivered $411,000 in Silver from New-Orleans to-day. The local Deposits at Bank do not vary so materially. In some of the large Banks they run rather higher that at the close of July. The aggregate Deposit line, however, is down over a million of dollars, and the per centage of Specie on the present return is equal to 29 ℔ cent., or 9 ℔ cent. above the Associated Bank standard. The Sub-Treasury, to-day, disbursed heavily, say $567,000, against $251,000 received, of which $88,000 from Customs. The balance is now $5,031,478. The Hamburg steamer received out $251,000 in Specie. In the Foreign Exchange, the business thus far for Wednesday's mail steamer, the *Persia*, is light. On London, the rates for Bank signatures are 110@110½ ℔ cent., with business in Southern Bank bills at 110 ℔ cent. Some sales of good Merchant bills at 109¾ ℔ cent.

The Stock Market opened with less animation than was shown in the dealings of Saturday, and before the close of the early Board prices were somewhat weaker, say ¼@⅜ ℔ cent., on most of the Railroad Shares. Michigan Central was a prominent exception. The sales were large at 42@42½ ℔ cent., and in the afternoon the demand was renewed and the price further advanced to 43¼ ℔ cent. At the Second Board, the market generally recovered the firmness which it had partially lost in the morning, and the closing quotations, with the exception of Pacific Mail, are about as high as on Saturday. State Stocks are about ¼ ℔ cent. better on Tennessees and ½ ℔ cent. better for Missouris. The fall in Pacific Mail was to 74½@74¼ ℔ cent., about as rapid as the advance last week. Illinois Central Shares and Construction Bonds are higher, and some moderate orders are understood to have come out from England by the *Vanderbilt*. The Bonds brought 85½ ℔ cent. In Erie Mortgages, there was a small sale of Firsts at 82, and of Fourths at 38½ ℔ cent. There was a sale of the La Crosse Land Grants at 15¾ ℔ cent. The general market left off firm.

Mr. ADRIAN ISELIN has been made Vice-President of the National Bank, to take charge during Mr. GALLATIN's absence in Europe.

The revenue of the Delaware and Lackawana road for the six months ending 30th June, was:

Receipts, including sales of coal	$2,055,146 58
Expenses, and paid for coal, &c	1,662,455 86
Net earnings	$392,690 72

The Directors of the New-Haven Railroad Company having declared a dividend of 3 ℔ cent on what they have heretofore arbitrarily picked out and decided to be "genuine" shares, the Courts have interfered to prevent the payment of the same, and a notice to this effect is published this afternoon by the Treasurer.

The July receipts of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, Eastern Division, corrected, are $66,076, against $50,703 same month last year.

A gentleman from Wisconsin, interested in the Farm Mortgages of that State, is desirous of conferring with the New-York holders of such Bonds, through Messrs. READ, DREXEL & Co.

The uncurrent money quotations of Messrs. GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, are as follows, Aug. 15:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@ —	Alabama	1½@ —
New-England	⅛@ —	Louisiana	1 @ —
New-Jersey	⅛@ ¼	Illinois and Wis.	3 @ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ ¼	Missouri	2 @2½
Pennsylvania	⅜@ ¾	Ohio, Ky. and Ind. (ex. Free Ind.)	1 @ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜	Tennessee	1½@ —
Maryland	@ ¾	Michigan	1 @ —
Virginia	¾@1	Canada	⅝@1
North Carolina	1 @ —		
S. Carolina & Ga.	1 @ —		

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Aug. 13.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 6.
Bk. of New York	4,964,046	4,396,491	846,725	892,678
Manhattan Co.	4,628,385	4,619,731	759,351	940,611
Merchants' Bank	5,104,554	5,227,523	1,262,187	1,077,016
Mechanics' Bank	3,500,402	3,481,317	744,349	714,130
Union Bank	2,615,294	2,679,917	416 40	334,842
Bk. of America	5,132,074	5,142,118	1,646,272	1,665,220
Phenix Bank	3,076,560	3,066,260	408,016	449,489
City Bank	2,171,103	2,155,028	340,675	281,328
Tradesmen's Bank	1,437,834	1,432,746	187,023	201,926
Fulton Bank	1,829,138	1,873,484	315,259	297,385
Chemical Bank	2,017,812	1,870,936	763,576	833,223
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,066,860	2,071,469	241,097	287,817
National Bank	2,066,924	2,035,437	309,459	244,110
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,784,698	1,754,027	262,854	272,653
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	816,619	800,124	171,869	157,984
Greenwich Bank	673,383	686,049	130,006	105,503
Leather Man. Bk.	2,009,407	1,981,949	336,189	363,183
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,213,957	1,197,458	237,603	221,333
Bk. St. New-York	3,403,056	3,444,158	845,122	700,885
Am. Exchange Bk	6,859,505	7,024,483	1,136,824	1,071,740
Bk. of Commerce.	12,163,653	12,401,763	1,647,629	1,381,350
Broadway Bank	2,369,936	2,409,893	361,689	357,939
Ocean Bank	1,577,519	1,537,531	277,914	308,662
Mercantile Bank	2,459,991	2,492,069	439,958	372,973
Pacific Bank	1,048,661	1,034,602	217,725	200,205
Bk. of Republic	3,450,615	3,725,529	723,302	756,476
Chatham Bank	669,649	720,601	82,835	76,176
People's Bank	646,545	653,371	114,061	90,051
Bk. of N. America	1,568,780	1,572,639	250,089	160,477
Hanover Bank	1,402,275	1,387,718	148,710	134,971
Irving Bank	787,086	822,343	107,944	120,641
Metropolitan Bank	5,928,422	5,016,224	1,050,898	1,082,373
Citizens' Bank	741,370	703,191	110,628	130,264
Nassau Bank	1,649,402	1,650,842	179,401	156,823
Market Bank	1,607,872	1,647,575	249,735	239,923
St. Nicholas Bank	1,059,142	1,043,274	156,012	190,466
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,466,481	2,751,166	482,388	284,816
Corn Exch. Bank	1,558,362	1,576,098	274,901	247,066
Continental Bank	3,189,466	3,333,193	513,116	431,307
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,089,512	1,091,766	142,203	180,600
Oriental Bank	619,140	617,062	89,636	87,680
Marine Bank	969,619	980,639	135,820	143,200
Atlantic Bank	526,764	578,035	45,181	42,063
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,671,493	2,648,325	247,075	341,560
Park Bank	4,083,967	4,148,772	823,460	850,732
Artisans' Bank	1,014,340	1,017,168	117,785	130,249
Mech. B'g Ass'n	693,234	684,367	79,042	96,471
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	494,166	475,002	49,167	49,002
N. Y. Exch. Bank	306,185	313,007	29,886	23,713
Bull's Head Bank	389,232	384,708	35,721	48,880
N. Y. County Bank	401,477	383,263	46,401	47,430
Grocers' Bank	510,132	507,911	53,571	86,110
East River Bank	333,264	320,343	32,594	29,815
North River Bank	407,773	406,454	75,660	109,327
Total	117,757,145	118,938,059	20,744,532	20,083,377
	Decr'se...$1,180,914		Increase..$660,655	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Aug. 13.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 6.
Bk. of New-York	423,416	432,187	2,639,621	2,675,727
Manhattan Co.	329,759	341,017	2,648,426	2,847,862
Merchants' Bank	190,291	203,010	3,269,654	3,355,918
Mechanics' Bank	307,098	310,516	2,464,234	2,415,489
Union Bank	197,192	211,631	1,178,910	2,064,412
Bk. of America	146,005	147,742	3,883,131	4,939,455
Phenix Bank	129,626	127,576	1,675,418	1,657,647
City Bank	....	....	1,465,572	1,347,338
Tradesmen's Bank	339,149	343,568	704,759	696,444
Fulton Bank	154,385	156,405	1,438,429	1,470,648
Chemical Bank	292,891	303,871	2,154,855	2,090,185
Merch. Exch. Bk.	139,668	141,056	1,080,615	1,100,653
National Bank	132,267	137,658	915,621	833,000
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	187,148	185,200	1,214,756	1,256,150
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	120,071	126,998	758,028	740,073
Greenwich Bank	141,699	142,302	561,270	528,467
Leather Man. Bk.	253,150	273,924	1,250,700	1,209,648
Seventh Ward Bk	250,016	215,727	660,028	629,750
Bk. St. New-York	229,084	251,224	2,055,013	1,894,200
Am. Exchange Bk	209,868	218,432	3,863,678	3,818,630
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	5,094,569	5,119,554
Broadway Bank	257,032	264,044	1,651,377	1,724,324
Ocean Bank	108,159	114,992	964,184	1,898,987
Mercantile Bank	33,328	35,761	1,818,380	1,804,415
Pacific Bank	127,576	125,567	853,971	838,692
Bk. of Republic	211,923	218,904	2,510,653	2,667,076
Chatham Bank	126,370	129,297	446,854	446,864
People's Bank	119,905	117,391	455,285	440,783
Bk. of N. America	82,588	85,452	784,834	676,619
Hanover Bank	100,936	101,857	603,935	575,082
Irving Bank	123,401	128,083	544,806	580,819
Metropolitan Bk.	239,929	252,830	3,290,752	3,356,814
Citizens' Bank	149,332	155,028	529,031	545,916
Nassau Bank	128,963	130,187	885,394	796,763
Market Bank	208,057	214,523	995,646	1,016,756
St. Nicholas Bank	95,761	95,980	605,853	613,848
Shoe & Leath. Bk	93,206	99,097	1,560,612	1,626,645
Corn Exch. Bank	133,241	136,914	729,000	706,662
Continental Bank	173,381	169,323	2,022,030	2,015,194
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	208,428	212,502	729,113	769,189
Oriental Bank	97,828	103,103	439,149	417,091
Marine Bank	123,659	125,506	540,368	544,173
Atlantic Bank	90,806	89,119	203,837	201,663
Imp. & Traders' Bk	202,270	205,466	1,403,443	1,447,803
Park Bank	179,954	181,549	3,008,488	3,061,298
Artisans' Bank	98,299	98,665	556,756	595,180
Mech. B'g Ass'n	88,578	100,465	278,183	255,576
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	154,580	152,636	264,735	286,030
N. Y. Exch. Bank	101,069	99,361	270,800	272,073
Bull's Head Bank	100,793	100,700	346,595	351,727
N. Y. County Bk.	91,349	91,973	318,655	320,990
Grocers' Bank	45,875	46,025	347,550	381,234
East River Bank	90,946	89,656	210,109	217,898
North River Bank	75,579	79,436	362,923	384,719
Total	8,416,679	8,623,050	71,490,612	72,524,855
	Decrease...$206,371		Decr'se. $1,034,243	

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Aug. 6.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	July 30.
Citizens' Bank	$4,339,549	4,215,075	3,445,127	3,899,276
Canal Bank	1,530,384	1,521,041	1,599,347	1,514,873
Louisiana	2,124,685	1,958,468	2,118,403	2,193,154
Louisiana State	3,821,371	3,848,076	3,357,667	3,199,614
Mech. & Trad.	782,690	720,769	572,546	609,634
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,274,826	1,191,762	556,564	579,039
Southern Bank	232,195	195,830	376,156	239,446
Union Bank	1,024,665	986,580	529,366	479,415
Merchants' Bank	491,917	528,873	258,527	186,170
Crescent City	976,601	931,947	219,208	303,739
Bank of America	927,710	951,749	471,655	500,924
Total	17,526,593	17,020,100	13,504,546	13,763,222
	Increase..$506,493		Decrease...$258,676	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Aug. 6.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	July 30.
Citizens' Bank	3,497,540	3,594,205	3,828,908	4,157,247
Canal Bank	1,041,105	1,030,260	920,324	1,017,074
Louisiana	814,259	893,734	3,397,883	3,278,127
Louisiana State	2,254,590	2,309,905	4,765,126	4,679,256
Mech. & Traders'	349,320	349,465	761,012	765,601
Bk. of N. Orleans	576,620	594,635	800,307	772,867
Southern Bank	223,610	231,225	261,542	245,313
Union Bank	506,565	518,660	1,010,599	638,169
Merchants' Bank	357,920	362,140	351,297	399,530
Crescent City	231,470	229,100	328,747	446,069
Bank of America	223,040	225,590	924,995	965,567
Total	10,091,039	10,338,819	17,350,740	17,665,820
	Decrease...$247,780		Decrease..$315,080	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Aug 6.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	July 30.
Citizens' Bank	554,714	571,379	312,342	263,658
Canal Bank	118,582	190,300	156,696	132,369
Louisiana	271,760	401,524	412,845	420,128
Louisiana State	335,374	397,818	568,406	438,810
Mech. and Trad.	294,733	288,803	26,025	26,282
B'k of N. Orleans	181,058	186,126	98,570	96,620
Southern Bank	736,570	820,263	....	....
Union Bank	253,862	224,226	331,872	246,587
Merchants' Bank	12,659	56,257	51,603	55,901
Crescent City	889	37,432	17,261	7,274
Bank of America	20,206	20,200	10,581	6,940
Total	2,787,371	3,197,327	1,976,151	1,694,469
	Increase...$409,956		Increase...$281,682	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ LAKE MAHOPAC BANK.—THE CIRCULATING notes of this Bank are redeemed by the New-York Exchange Bank, its regular agent, at ¼ of 1 per cent. discount. D. B. HALSTEAD.

Real Estate... MONDAY, Aug. 15.

There were no public sales either on Saturday or to-day.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold 5 lots on the east side of Fifth-avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 125 feet fronting Fifth-avenue, 100 feet in depth; also 2 adjoining, north, 50 feet front, and about average 75 feet in depth, being goring in the rear; also the corner adjoining, being the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth street, 25 feet front, 127 feet in depth on the street, 100 feet on the south line. Also 2 lots north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25x100 feet; also a piece of land adjoining on the north line of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 135 feet front and rear, by 100 feet in depth on the west line, and about 50 feet in depth on the east line. Also the entire front on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, 25x100 feet; also 6 lots south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue; also a piece of land adjoining, east, 75 feet front, 100 feet in depth on the west line, and 25 feet on the east line; also a piece adjoining on the east, 101 feet front on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, and about 25 feet in depth. Also two lots north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue, 25x100 feet; also a piece of land adjoining, east, about 13 feet fronting One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and 100 feet across the rear. The whole of said property sold together for $22,500.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 15—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 900 bbls., at $4 75@$5 50 for the whole range of extra and double extra Western. WHEAT, white Winter a shade easier; sales 8,400 bushels, in small lots, at $1 for red Ohio; $1 08 for white do. and Michigan; and $1 11½ for white Canada. CORN steady, demand moderate; sales 6,400 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 65c. Other grains quiet. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 23 4-5c. *Lake Imports to-day*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 38,000 bush. Wheat; 9,000 bush. Corn; 70 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls, Flour; 18,000 bush. Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Home and interior demand fair; market easier; sales 900 bbls. at $4 for fine; $4 50 for superfine Indiana; $4 75@$5 for extra Western; $5 [illegible] @$5 50 for double extras. WHEAT dull and heavy; white, 2c. lower; sales 6,000 bushels, at $1 for red [illegible] $1 08 for white. CORN firmer; sales 1,200 bushels, at 65c. for No. 2 Illinois; 68c. for prime No. 1 [illegible] OATS quiet. NEW BARLEY nominal at 50c. RYE steady; sales 100 bushels, at 65c. WHISKY firmer; sales [illegible] bbls., at 24c. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 700 bbls. at $4 50 from Milwaukee Club Wheat; $5 from red Winter; and $5 50 from white ditto. Grain of all kinds quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 25c on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—500 bbls. Flour, 11,300 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull; prices tend downward. [illegible] doing in WHEAT; sales 2,500 bushels new Mediterranean at $1 10. CORN—Sales in small lots, Western mixed at 76c., and 800 bushels round yellow [illegible] OATS—Sales 1,000 bushels Canada at 40c., [illegible] WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. at 25½c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active; Spring advanced 1c.@2c. CORN—Sales 49,000 bushels at 60c. [illegible] OATS quiet. *Receipts To-day*—1,700 bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat; 11,500 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—800 bbls. Flour; 35,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR heavy, at $4 50@$4 70 for superfine. WHEAT very dull. WHISKY firm, at 22½c. BACON in fair demand; shoulders 7c.; sides 9½c. MESS PORK dull; buyers offer $14 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive, and declined [illegible] sales at $1 25@$1 35. CORN—Sales 5,000 bushels, at 77c.@78c. for yellow. OATS advancing; sales of new at 34c.@35c., and old at 37c.@38c. COFFEE—Sales at 10½c @11½c. SUGAR—Orleans 6½c.@7½c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY 27c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR dull and lower; Howard-street, $4 [illegible] WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; white, 70c.@[illegible] PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $15 25. Bacon 9½c. WHISKY steady.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
John Bell	Aug. 16	Quebec	Glasgow.
Persia	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Circassian	Aug. 18	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Nova Scotian	Aug. 20	Quebec	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Aug. 24	New-York	Glasgow.
Arabia	Aug. 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton.
North American	Aug. 27	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Glasgow	July 27	Glasgow	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Aug. 9	Southampt'n	New-York.
Hungarian	Aug. 10	Liverpool	Quebec.
United Kingdom	Aug. 13	Glasgow	Quebec.
Canada	Aug. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Indian	Aug. 17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	Aug. 17	Southampt'n	New-York.
City of Washing'n	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Star of the West	Aug. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Aug 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

FOR CUBA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Philadelphia	Aug. 17	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs Knevitt, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, family and servant, Miss Laura Strain, Miss Heselwood, E. J. Bannister, M. Roman, Charles Kramer, M. Heisch, Captain Oliver, Arthur H. Boyd, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Clark, John Trimble, Mr. Yemmell, J. C. Royston, A. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Wardlow, James Gray and son, W. R. Gilbert, Mrs. Marsh, Mr. Jardine, Miss Vivian, David Wylie, Mr. Vogel, Miss Janet Quince, N. Gilroy, Mr. Ball, Miss E. Hall, J. A. Reichert, Jos. Doyle, Miss Mary Cuthbert, the Rev. Andrew Cather, J. Bingham, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. and Master Billing, Mrs Flavers, J. J. Fairley, George and Thomas Porteous, N. B. Faulkner, Miss Ellen Ross Sharland, Dr. Thos. Hall, Geo. Hutchinson, Miss Crofts, George Briggs, E. Eagle, James Aitken, F. H. Fredericks, Charles Calmoll, Wm. Price, W. Crane, David Young, J. G. B. Smith, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mrs. Holden, J. Cunningham, R. Newmann, Ann Newmann, Capt., Mrs and Master Pomeroy, Mrs. Lydian, J. Mayer, Miss Mayer, Miss Leopold, Thomas Windle, Mr. Carolin, G. Smith, H. Sandford, Digby La Fauche, Michael Green, the Rev. Mr. Hennessey, Nathaniel and Miss Whilton, James Stuart, Mr. Williamson, M. Lloyd, Mr. McWynn, and 231 steerage.

In ship Indiaman, from Whampoa—H. B. Malloy, of Roxbury, Mass.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	5 11	Sun sets....	5 58	Moon rises...	8 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	9 03	Gov. Island.	9 52	Hell Gate....	11 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Ships Harvest Queen, Batchelder, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Talisman, Thomas, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Galena, Leavitt, New Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons; M. Cousins, Terry, Valparaiso, W. Bartlett.

Barks Norumbega, Sanders, Galveston, J. H. Brower; Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson; Rambler, Packard, Rockland, Metcalf & Duncan; Alverton, (Br.,) Smith, Bordeaux, Collins & Marsh; Commodore, Rose, Adelaide and Melbourne, W. J. Forbes; Jno. Payson, Fuller, Genoa, J. & T. A. R. Webster.

Brig Col. Penniman, Coffin, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners C. T. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Julia & Martha, Toothaker, Newburyport, G. W. Boardman; Helen, Nicholson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. Grierson, Harding, Boston, master; Jno. Allen, Leeds, Petersburg, master; Lynchburg, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; M. Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, J. W. McKee.

Sloop F. Brown, Cann, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Aug. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Aug. 4, at 9:35 A. M., off Waterford, saw steamship Vigo, hence, bd. in. Off Mine Head, saw ship Conqueror, bd. E.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., 20 miles E. S. E. of Cape Fear, passed schr. John Gepin, bd. N.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Indiaman, (of Boston,) Smith, Whampoa April 23, passed Java head May 26, Cape of Good Hope June 30, St. Helena July 13, and has been 33 ds. from the equator, with teas, &c., to order. Had light winds most of the passage; have furled the royals but once since passing the Cape, and has been 9 ds. within 600 miles of Sandy Hook.

Ship Mont Blanc, Oxnard, Cardiff June 29, with railroad iron to C. C. Duncan & Co. Had light winds and calms during the passage. 2d inst., lon. 63, took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Bark Celia, (Br.,) Dolby, Rio Janeiro June 24, with coffee to Hamilton Bros. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with calms and light winds. July 24, lat. 10 43 N., lon. 41 50, signalized ship Expounder, of Boston, from Calcutta for Boston.

Brig Brothers, (Br.,) Collas, Rio Janeiro June 21, with coffee to John Gallop. 13th inst., 70 miles S. of Sandy Hook, spoke brig H. C. Brooks, hence, bd. S.

Brig T. M. Mayhew, (Br.,) Ball, Hamilton, Bermuda, 7 ds. in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co

Brig R. B. Mintern, (Br.,) Scott, Mentone, (Gulf of Genoa,) June 8, with fruit and wine to Chamberlain & Phelps. July 30, lat. 38, lon. 16, spoke Br. bark Elizabeth, from London for Balize, Hond. Same day, signalized bark Enteprise, stg W. The R. B. M. was 10 days up to the Banks, and has been 26 ds west of them, with light S. W. winds.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, (new,) Baker, Deep River, Conn., 2 ds. in ballast to D. C. Murray.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Grayhound, (Br.,) Gammage, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Rebecca, Patten, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with flour to Jas. Hunter & Co.

Schr. G. F. William, (Br.,) McAlmon, Hillsboro,' N. S. 18 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Schr S. L. Tilley, (Br.,) Bishop, Hillsboro', N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Toothaker, Rondout, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. Enchantress, Evans, Elizabethport, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. Turk, Small, Lubec 7 ds., with lath and fish to Jed Frye.

Schr. Eleanora, Storms, Snow Hill, with corn, for New Haven.

Schr. Catharine (Br., of Brixham,) Tyrer, Palermo 96 ds., and 54 from Gibraltar, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Schr. Lotus, Joy, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Sands, Fredericksburg, with corn.

Schr. N. S. Rue, Wright, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. E. Buck, Drover, Rondout, coal, for Salem.

Schr. Genoa, Robbins, Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Vapor, Mitchell, Baltimore, with coal.

BELOW—Brig Marshal Ney, from Coast of Africa. Also, one ship.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, E. S. E.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 15, sunset—One ship and two brigs south of the Highlands, bound in. Wind moderate from East; weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 15, sunset—Two brigs passing in the Hook. Steamer Teutonia, for Hamburg, crossed the bar at 2:15 P. M. Wind fresh from E. S. E.; weather cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15—Arr. barks Warren Fisher, Matanzas; Thos. Dallett, Puerto Cabello.

BOSTON, Aug. 15—Arr. ships Coringa, Ward, Calcutta; Sarah Merritt, Turk's Island; Wild Cat, Morse, Providence. Barks Osmanli, Gorden, Algoa Bay; Howland, Clifford, Curacoa; Light Brigade, (Br.,) Crowell, Bonaire; brigs Edwin, Geyer, Matanzas; Chimborazo, Small, Remedios; Benguela, Steele, Turk's Island; schr. Eben Sawyer, Snow, St. Mark's. Old.—Ship Thacher Magoun, Baxter, San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14—The ship Helois, which cleared from this port on the 27th of July, loaded with 3 934 bales cotton, 35 hhds. tobacco, and 11 tcs. do., bound to Liverpool, returned to Tortugas, having sprung a leak.

The ship Fanny S. Perley, from New-York for San Francisco, is missing. She was partly owned here. The F. S. P. is a vessel of 1,123 tons register, rates A 1½, built at Freeport, Me, in 1855, and owned by J. Perley and others, of Portland.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Maraval—bark, from New-York, 4 ds. out, Aug. 11, lat. 33 47, lon. 69 36.

Mary Montague—bark, from Jamaica for London, 18 ds. out, Aug. 10, lat 33, lon. 68 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Aug. 5, brig Penguin, Ingraham, for New-York about 13th.